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"DEPARTURE"

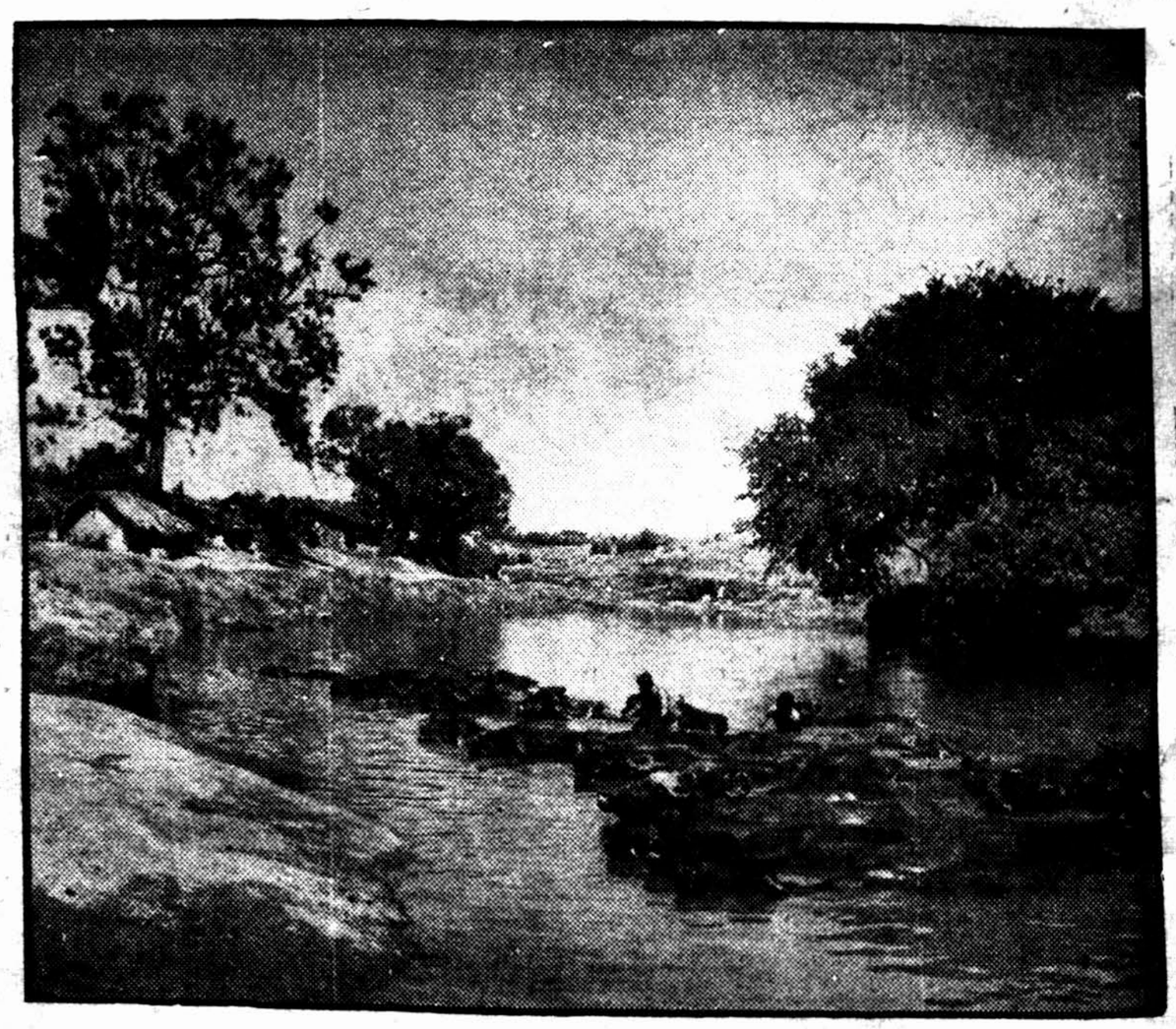
—H. C. Sanghi, Sir J. J. School of Art.

Mahadwar Kartheekswami Temple, Sandur.

A garden in the heart of Baroda.
—*Harshad Shaw.*

Gajagunda, a pass in Sandur.

"Spring"
—*J. K. Thaker.*



"Heat Wave"
—*S. A. Ratnam.*

Only a mother knows it
—*M. Desai*

Their daily deal.
—*M. Desai.*

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BOMBAY: APRIL 13, 1941

TWO CENTURIES OF NOVELS

The Book That Changed Our Reading Habits

By PAUL NORTON

IN these days of universal novel reading, with a new half-dozen of the latest to choose from every day, it seems difficult to believe there was a time when books were published in plenty but the novel was unknown. The birth of the English novel took place just two hundred years ago when on a November morning "Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded" was offered to the discriminating 18th century book reading public. They took to it and the first English novel also became the first "best seller," with a permanent place in English literature.

When fifty-year-old Samuel Richardson, a respected city printer planned his book, he did not dream that it would cause a literary revolution or start a new form of popular entertainment. Two fellow printers suggested to him that he should prepare a collection of imaginary letters that would guide young men and women. Richardson became interested from the point of view of morality rather than entertainment. His object was to protect young people from the perils of inexperience, but his book delighted the "smart set" of the times as well as those for whom Richardson planned it. Without any of the high pressure advertising or publicity that helps to make best-sellers to-day, Pamela reached its fourth edition in six months.

"Pamela"

The plot of Pamela seems very obvious and very slight to-day. Readers had to wait another nine years before the first novel with a real plot appeared—Fielding's "Tom Jones". Pamela tells the story of a servant girl amidst the perils of a rakish household and ends with her marriage to a master who, thanks to Pamela's guidance, has seen the errors of his ways and becomes an ideal husband.

Richardson wrote with great vividness and power, even if he was inclined to moralise rather earnestly. Probably not many people except students read the book to-day. Those that try it are agreeably surprised.

The success of the first English novel is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that its author had never done any serious writing before and that he used the very difficult form of letters between the characters. His subsequent novels were straightforward narratives.

Samuel Richardson was, indeed, a remarkable man although he lacked outstanding personality. One of his contemporaries described him as "a stout, rosy, vain, prosy little man" and surviving portraits bear this out. The son of a Derby joiner, Richardson came to London on his own when he was seventeen and apprenticed himself to a printer. After serving three years, he started his own business in Fleet-street and two years later was earning enough to make marriage possible. In quite the style of his future novels, his bride was the girl he had learned to love as his master's daughter.

Richardson, The Printer

By the time he was fifty, Richardson was one of London's foremost printers and authorised publisher of the Journals of the House of Commons. Before he died he had reached the heights of his profession with an appointment as "king's printer" in charge of all Government publications."

Richardson wrote two more novels. "Clarissa, or the story of young lady" was his best work, still recognised as one of the finest novels in the English language. It is often, according to modern tastes, as priggish and sermonising as "Pamela", but its sheer artistry and emotion give it a freshness which has not withered with time. Richardson's third novel, published when he was 63, told of the trials and afflictions of "Sir Charles Grandison".

With "Pamela" such a success, the humble printer was delighted and flattered to find himself accepted as a friend by many of the more literary members of society. He became, in so far as the conventions and manners of the time permitted, quite a "matinee idol", the ladies being particularly attracted by him. If they had any designs upon him, they failed, for his home remained an example to the age of married honesty and happiness, quite in keeping with the lofty morals of his novels.

"Clarissa"

There were generally a few friends staying at the Richardson home, often among them one or two distinguished men and women. It was his custom to gather them every morning in the drawing room and read to them the fruits of his previous day's labour. He discussed his work freely with his guests and we can only guess how much their opinions and suggestions influenced him. The widening circle of friendship developed the personality of the little printer and this can clearly be seen in contrasting his books. "Clarissa" shows more self-confidence and less striving merely to please.

When Richardson died in 1761

(Continued On Page 2)

(Courtesy—"Gazette", Montreal.)

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Does Tuberculosis Aid Genius?

Throughout History Great Writers Have Suffered From That Dread Disease

SOME years ago I made a private vow never again to use the word "genius", because of the vague, random, enthusiastic and often invidious interpretations pu upon it. I feel about the word as Shelley felt about "love" when he declared it was "too often profaned." But I can hardly keep my vow when the word I am shy of is part of the title of he book, the highly interesting book, I have to review: "Tuberculosis and Genius" (Cambridge University Press, 15s.), by Lewis J Moorman, M.D. And this necessity has compelled me to clarify my own conception of what people are thinking of when they call a man a genius, and what meaning I myself would give to the word, writes John Brophy in "John O'London's Weekly."

Let us begin with examples. Different persons would apply the term to: Napoleon, Hitler, Shakespeare, Edison, Marie Lloyd, Lord Northcliffe and Salvador Dali, the Surrealist painter. Anyone can make out alternative lists just as varied and comprehensive. The point is that such a definition by examples means that any man or woman who rises to eminence in any kind of human activity is liable to be called a genius. And this to me is profanation. Out of the list given above I would reject all except Shakespeare, though I might have qualms before and after putting a blue pencil through Marie Lloyd.

Inspiration

I am not working my way deviously to a mystical view of genius. I am not going to drive a transcendental coach and horses through the problem by saying that genius is the result of inspiration, and those on whom it alights form a species apart from common humanity. Yet it is true that I do believe in something very like inspiration, in an intermittent power arriving in the mind apparently from somewhere beyond its normal scope of experience and perception, a power which comes as near as makes no matter to dictating to the creative artist what he shall create and how he shall create it.

I am ready and eager to do reverence before great works of art. But I feel strongly that if genius be inspiration then the less credit the man of genius takes to himself the better for him; and the less abject flattery he receives from the layman the better for his work. The solemnly reverential attitude revealed in that phrase popular in French and other artistic societies, "cher maitre", can add nothing to the status and potentiality of a truly great artist and may let in floods of humbug and chicanery if the idol, as is most likely, is something less than great. Surrounded by unmocked and unrejected adulation, any artist, great or small, puts his soul in peril. Whether his outlook is subjective or objective, he needs to draw mental sustenance from common human experience, and if too many people hang around assuring him he is "marvellous", he is apt to lose what he most needs.

That is one reason why I would like to banish for, say, twenty years, the word "genius" from printed criticism and conversation about the arts. It tends to inflate vanity, and the creation of art surely needs a constant discipline of mental austerity. I do not mean the abolition of Sir Toby Belch's "cakes and ale"; far from it. Austerity is not such a simple accomplishment as that, and for most human beings—and it is essential to my argument that every artist is a human being, and should never forget the fact—cakes and ale and all that goes with them are irreplaceable instruments for keeping the common touch. Did Shakespeare discourse solemnly at the Mermaid, or any other tavern, upon the importance of his art? I shall never believe it. He got on with his job, diverted himself when he was off dramatic and poetic duty, and left the verdict to posterity.

Creative Work

By now it should be clear what limitations I should like to put upon the use of the word "genius." To qualify, a man or woman must not only do something superlatively well, he must create, and he must create something of lasting importance to the mind—the mind including imagination as well as intellect. That is why I would cut from the list of men of genius a brilliant general like Napoleon, a national leader like Hitler, an organizer like Northcliffe, and even an inventor like Edison and an interpretative artist like Marie Lloyd. (The surrealist goes out for another reason because, whatever his skill with the brush, his work is for me meretricious, the outre posing as originality.) I will allow the others to be great men of one order or another, but I insist on discrimination. I reserve the word "genius" for Shakespeare, Beethoven, Michaelangelo, and those artists who come within measurable distance of being their peers.

Implicitly Dr. Moorman seems to agree with my definition. The ten men and women of whom he writes sympathetic biographical studies are all writers, for I suppose St. Francis of Assisi may be reckoned such. The other nine are R. L. Stevenson, Schiller, Voltaire, Moliere, Francis Thompson, Shelley, Keats, Marie Bashkirtseff, and Katherine Mansfield. In his introduction Mr. Moorman gives a surprisingly long list of other writers who suffered from tubercular infection, including Milton, Pope, Walt Whitman, Goethe, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Scott, Jane Austen, the Brontes, Balzac, Gibbon, Ruskin, Emerson, Gorky and Dostoievsky!

Proper Proportion

This is enough to make anyone rub his eyes and wonder if all literature is a by-product of the potent bacillus which, if Dr. Moorman is to be believed, was scourging humanity even in the classic ages of Greece and Rome. But the evidence for these assertions is not given, and I prefer to take the list as an example of a specialist's enthusiasm for his subject running riot. Even if we examine the ten people he studies in detail, we find that Moliere's tuberculosis is diagnosed from descriptions by contemporaries who could hardly put a name to the disease, and Voltaire lived to eighty-four, a feat which many a non-tuberculous author might envy. The status of Schiller I am not in a position to estimate, and I prefer not to take reputations on trust. So I reduce the select list to nine, and going through it again I estimate that only four are motor artists. And if I put a question mark opposite the names of Moliere and Voltaire, questioning their tubercular qualifications, only two of the first rank, Shelley and Keats, are left Thus the probem of the relation between genius and disease begins to shrink to its proper proportions. We should also keep in mind the names of other men of genius who were not notably unhealthy, and the huge numbers of people suffering from tuberculosis and other diseases who show no sign of genius whatsoever.

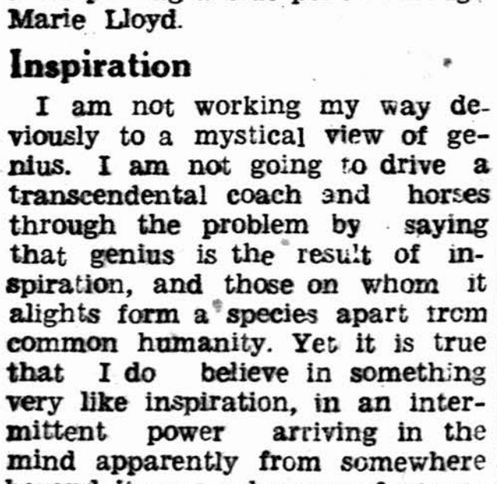
As a biographer and a literary critic Dr. Moorman is full of trans-Atlantic kindheartedness and enthusiasm (the American publishers are the University of Chicago Press), but he has little new or fruitful to say. The most interesting parts of his book are the clinical comments "Tuberculosis", he tells us, "may give rise to two distinct manifestations: the depletion of physical energy and, directly or indirectly, the stimulation of mental activity." It also produces an excessive, unreasoning and pathetic optimism, a radiant mood of hopefulness which at least diminishes for the victim the horror of death approaching at an ever-accelerating speed.

Inward Reality

Now it is a fact well known (except perhaps to those critics who lack any share of the creative temperament) that the iron of art must be struck while it is hot. Great poems, plays, novels, symphonies, paintings, sculptures, are to be made only through a prodigious expense of the maker's full vitality. Immense concentration, and sustained concentration, are essential. For a period of time the artist must give himself up wholly to his work. He must live in a state of high excitement, burning in a fire of his own making. It is necessary also that during this period he lose touch with the external world, which can only distract him from the other world he, for the time being god-like, is producing. He must, in fact, become mentally unbalanced, seeking his own inward reality; he must deliberately slip the moorings which hold him fast in his uncreative moods (as they hold uncreative people always) to the comforting assurances of every-day experience.

It is from these conditions of artistic creation that comparisons, often superficial, are sometimes made between genius and the fever of disease. Resemblance is not identity. But there is a question concerning tuberculosis which must be faced, though Dr. Moorman wisely does not offer a final answer. The question is this: does the accelerated mental activity which is a by-product of the disease key up certain minds to produce better work than they could have produced in perfect health? Does it concentrate and intensify their talents so that in the few years of life left to them they cram a wealth which otherwise would have been spread frugally over many years of moderate endeavour? Does it smelt into sizeable ingots what otherwise would have remained, in George Moore's phrase, "pure gold, pure gold, beaten very thin"? To come to particular examples, but for tuberculosis would Katherine Mansfield be known to us as merely a cleverish, never quite effective, writer? Would John Keats have stuck to medicine (at which he showed some skill) and given poetry the go-by?

There is no single and decisive answer to such questions, but for myself, while I can believe that disease may lift up a writer's talent a peg or two. I can hardly see it creating a talent out of nothing, or transforming talent into genius.



TWO CENTURIES OF NOVEL

(Continued from Page 1)

at the age of 72, scores of novels all modelled on his work, had been published. The father of the English novel had seen his family steadily ousting other forms of literature in the public taste. His step-child—the lending library with which the success of the novel was intimately connected—was beginning to wax sturdy.

"Joseph Andrews"

Of the books directly inspired by "Pamela", Fielding's "Joseph Andrews" was perhaps the most important. Fielding, a London magistrate with a robust personality, started out to satirise "Pamela" but ended as a vigorous study of contemporary characters. The way was paved for the robust novels of Smollett, Sterne, Scott, Borrow and a host of others.

Richardson, were he alive to celebrate the second centenary of the birth of the English novel, would undoubtedly be astonished not only at the number and fecundity of his successors, but also at the variety of their works. The popular novelist of to-day is expected to turn out at least one book a year. "Clarissa" took seven or eight years in the writing and filled seven volumes. Yet fundamentally, the novel of sentimental analysis remains the same and the description that "all the recesses of the human heart are explored and its whole texture unfolded" applied to "Sir Charles Grandison" is equally true of many novels written to-day.

GAMA ★ Baffles Old Age

The Secret Of His Perfect Health

By S. MUZUMDAR

"IF this great human machine Gama retains his present fitness," remarked my doctor friend who accompanied me to examine the great athlete, "He cannot get old; nor will death ever approach him." Indeed, this unique machine is supremely fit and perfect, inside and out, though in constant use for sixty-two long years.

Intently I compared the rosy and handsome face of Gama with almost every face in a crowd of 10,000 people assembled to watch the wrestling tournament at Allahabad organised by me recently in aid of the U. P. War Purposes Fund. No face looked younger and no face came within miles of Gama's in freshness. What is this man's secret of health? He is baffling old age, and he has totally gone against the longevity theory of Dr. Raymond Pearl, the well-known biologist and statistician of John Hopkins University, U. S. A.

GAMA THE GREAT

He is 62 years young.

No "Americanitis" For Him

According to the rough hereditary life expectancy test set down by Pearl, Gama's life expectancy is 64.83 years. But according to the same Dr. Pearl, Gama ought to live much longer as he does not suffer from "Americanitis," that is, hurry, worry and the corroding influences of city life. Moreover his outlook upon life is extremely placid which definitely adds to the length of life. His grandparents were very long-lived, and the short life of his father does not determine the span of his own life as he died of infection in the middle thirties.

Pearl holds that a man will not live long if he makes his heart beat several million times more than normal within the first forty years of his life, and if he makes any great use of tobacco. Gama it is quite well known, makes his heart beat several thousand times more than the normal every morning, wrestling separately and collectively with as many as twenty-four men—I have myself seen on several occasions two dozen mighty wrestlers trying to bring him down all together. As for the use of tobacco, Gama smokes, sometimes moderately and sometimes recklessly as a chain-smoker. Of course, he does not touch alcohol.

Incomparable Skin

Some occupations, like that of the statesman, the philosopher and the poet are blessed with longevity, and, to my mind, so is the occupational longevity of the Indian wrestler. I have examined a number of very old wrestlers particularly in the Punjab who were supremely fit and strong beyond the age of the usual three score twelve years, having made no very great change in their diet or their daily routine of exercise and massage.

I searched this man thoroughly for signs of old age. Some hairs are greying at his temples, and a passing crow has imprinted but very imperceptibly the marks of its feet in the corners of his eyes, but one does not see them from any reasonable distance. His skin is incomparable, taut and glossy everywhere though thickened through constant wrestling and the skin between his thumb and forefinger, which reveals a sure sign of advancing age, wouldn't ridge though I pinched and pulled it hard several times: On his chest, arms, thighs and cheeks the skin is so taut that it seems that the mere touch of a razor will cut it forcibly asunder.

I have measured scores of bulkier athletes than Gama in my life but the structure of his chest is incomparable even to-day, and Gama only has responded truly to the combined effect of exercise and massage and attained in his body a much desirable compactness and hardness, while other great athletes of his profession are abundantly loose and flabby. Great measurements go with great accumulation of fat, but Gama does not at all show it, excepting in his middle region.

Measurements

The following measurements of his body will give us an idea of his bulk:

Neck 17 1/2"
Chest (normal) 50" (no expansion)
Upper Arm 17"
Forearm 13"
Thigh 27 3/4"
Calf 16"
Ankle 10"
Wrist 7 9/10"
Height 5' 9 1/2"
Weight 223 lbs. taken after an hour's exercise. At rest it ought to be 7 or 8 lbs. more.

To any man, particularly if he is over forty, the condition of his heart and blood vessels is supremely important. Gama's heart is perfect, his blood pressure is 138, 80; respiration 20, and the pulse rate is about 80. His elimination is also perfect.

To the casual observer it appears that Gama breathes hard even when at rest; it seems that he lets out more air than is necessary in his expiration. This is not due to any defect in the lungs, but it was my doctor's opinion that there is a deposit of fat in his vocal apparatus.

Self-Control

If I may hint at my friend's sex life without betraying his confidence, it will suffice to say that he has struck the Hindu ideal of Brahmacharyya for the householder, and does not carry it beyond the reaction of refreshment of his physical power. From many other reliable friends I know that this man is like a block of irresponsive stone against any temptation, which has caused the ruin of great many high grade athletes both Indian and European.

One great point about his maintaining exceptional health—I do not at all refer to his strength, as a man may be phenomenally strong without being the least healthy—is his subconscious passion for relaxation both physical and mental. He relaxes himself perfectly and never allows himself to be perturbed by any cares.

He seldom allows himself to suffer from indigestion, as Eugene Sandow did very frequently. It is, indeed, very hard to believe that Gama never overeats himself, considering the large amount of food he takes, even in the time of strict training. He is very fond of oranges.

The net result of all this is that apart from being a very exceptional lathlete, Gama leads a very happy and contented life. He is a very congenial and polite friend. He keeps himself very far away from gambling, the curse of the veteran Indian wrestler. He has great love for money and consequently has, along with his brother Imam Buksh, earned about eight lakhs of rupees, as I am informed by one of his relatives and pupils. He saves without being stingy and likes to see that his dependents, relatives and pupils are made happy.

Imam Buksh

Perhaps a few words about Imam Buksh, his brother and the great champion wrestler of India, will not be out of place. His hereditary life expectancy is like that of Gama, but I do not fancy he will live to be very old and end healthily, although he is about fifty-five now. At an early age he suffered acutely from some disease of the axillary glands and still carries on him several deep operation scars. And every time I have seen him within the last ten years I have found him suffering from some sort or other of skin disease, though it is a fact that Indian wrestlers are apt to suffer from ringworm and allied ailments.

Imam's measurements are like this: Weight 218 lbs; height 5' 11 1/2"; neck 19"; chest (normal) 48"; waist 39 1/2"; right upper arm 155"; left upper arm 15 1/2"; thigh 28 1/2"; calf 16 3/4"; ankle 10"; wrist 8".

His respiration is 18, pulse rate 78, and blood pressure 136, 74. He is long-sighted. It was my doctor's opinion that Imam may suffer from high blood pressure in the near future.

This man does not smoke. In other respects he is like his brother but he has engaged himself in open competition nearly four times more than him.

FLAX SUBSTITUTE HAS JUTE AS BASE

Claims For New Fibre Produced In Ireland

A flax substitute which has selected jute as a base has been manufactured in Northern Ireland. This product which has been named "celin", sells at £65 per ton, according to the March issue of the Indian Central Jute Committee's "Bulletin."

It is claimed that the new fibre can be spun, woven and finished on orthodox flax machinery and is cheaper than flax. Conversion of jute into "celin" is performed by chemical means in a series of tank treatments which take only a few days. Subsequently, it is "rolled" to the required degree of softness, dried and ready for delivery to the flax spinning mills.

"Celin" has been successfully used as weft in the production of practically all classes of domestic goods and pure "celin" warp and weft have been used in the production of canvas, which is claimed to be better than the cotton-jute union fabric evolved in India.

Another possible new use for jute is in the production of felt. It has been found that thermoplastic fibres such as vinyon can be utilised to produce felts from mixture with other fibres such as glass, asbestos, wool, hair, jute, cotton and rayon, of which jute is the cheapest. By varying the proportions a range of products from soft wadding-like insulating materials to hard flexible tilling can be produced.

COTTON BAGGING FOR COTTON

In the United States of America "cotton-bagging-for-cotton-bales" programme for 1941, calling for the manufacture and sale of up to 2,000,000 cotton patterns or bale covers to encourage the use of domestic cotton for this purpose and to provide an additional outlet for surplus cotton, has recently been announced. Payment of 15 cents per pattern will be made to manufacture holding approved applications.

The Brazilian Commission for the defence of National Economy passed a resolution in August, 1940, requiring Brazilian jute factories to mix a minimum of 10 per cent. of local fibres with jute. The President has approved the resolution. Cordage factories are required to use 100 per cent. caroa fibre in the production of gummed string and 100 per cent. caroa or other national fibre in all unspecified products previously made from imported jute.

The jute weavers of the State of Pernambuco have decided to use not less than 75 per cent. of caroa in their products and the Governor of the State has asked the Federal Government of Brazil to promulgate a law to compel all jute mills in Brazil to consume at least 25 per cent. of caroa in their coffee bag production.

EASTER REFLECTIONS

'Oomph-Boy' Molotov.

TO TRY TO MAKE ADOLF LESS TEETOTALITARIAN. AFTER ALL, I DESERVE FULL MARX FOR MY COCKTAILS.

(BERGER IN "WORLD REVIEW")

THE IMMORTAL JEEVES

Like Mr. Pickwick Or Sherlock Holmes, He Has Become More Famous Than His Creator

WHEN Mr. P. G. Wodehouse introduced Jeeves to the public he added to the immortals. They are an eclectic assemblage, these immorals of fiction; most of them are the creatures of authors who are themselves immortal, but a few transcend their creators. They include persons so various as Mr. Pickwick, Falstaff, and Madame Bovary, Sherlock Holmes and Jeeves, writes Denis A. Holland in "John O'London's Weekly".

About the characters of Shakespeare and Flaubert we know all that we need to know; they are drawn in the round and illuminated by the light of genius. Dickens has created his own world, as real as our own, yet happily different. But behind the chronicled words and deeds of some of the creations of lesser men lies the fascinating hinterland of private life, where the character, we may imagine, can act as he wishes and is not forced to go through the performance which his author has set for him. Falstaff and Madame Bovary behave; Jeeves performs.

Yet, in the course of his infinitely entertaining performance, Jeeves is allowed by Mr. Wodehouse to give us an occasional glimpse of the purely personal relationships and affairs which must often have exercised his giant brain. Mr. Wodehouse knows more about Jeeves than we ever shall, but we may surmise, from hints here and there, something of the private life of that incomparable performer, whose eyes "beamed with the light of pure intelligence".

And what intelligence! Bertie put it down to eating fish, but we have Jeeves's own word for it that he was not fond of fish; indeed, he is known to have "shuddered" at the mention of sardines. There must have been some eccentric strain in his heredity to account for the blossoming of the master-mind in one of such humble origin.

Full Of Aunts

For humble it undoubtedly was. Jeeves's early life appears to have been overshadowed by aunts. Except for once remarking, "My mother thought me intelligent, sir," he is silent about his parents, but where aunts are concerned he is at times loquacious. All these ladies seem to have been of that "sturdy lower middle-class stock" which provided so suitable a mate for Bertie's self-indulgent uncle, Lord Yaxley.

Chief in interest among them to all students of Jeevesiana must be she whose passion it was to ride in cabs. That Jeeves refers first to hansom cabs and later to taxi-cabs seems to show that this not unamiable mania recurred over a considerable period. "She resided", said Jeeves, "in the south-east portion of London". To gratify her passion she would break open the children's money boxes, but when her attacks were observed to be imminent, a visit from the clergyman of the parish was often efficacious. "We", says Jeeves, "used to send for him," and talk of higher things would divert the afflicted lady's mind from cabs. That "we" seems to make Jeeves a member of this household, evidently respectable, and able to rely on the good offices of the vicar in its hour of need. Coupled with our knowledge that Jeeves attended a subscription dance in Camberwell, the passage gives grounds for the assumption that, for some part of his youth at least, he was entrusted to the care of this aunt and her family. In fact, he was probably left an orphan at an early age.

Another aunt, "a martyr to swollen limbs," allowed her photograph to appear in a press advertisement of Walkinshaw's Supreme Ointment, a photograph which Jeeves austerely stigmatized as revolting. Yet another owned a complete set of the works of Rosie M. Banks and obligingly lent Jeeves several volumes. There was a fourth aunt, evidently a social climber of the worst type, who paid "a young fellow" five shillings to bring a motion-picture actor to tea one Sunday. "It gave her" (says Jeeves) "social standing among her neighbours".

We know, moreover, that Jeeves's cousin Egbert was a police-constable at Beckley-cn-the-Moor, Yorkshire, which hints at further provincial aunts. Jeeves's niece, Mabel, who married Mr. Biffen came from Cricklewood, when her father kept some kind of retail establishment. She must have been the daughter of Jeeves's sister, for had her surname been Jeeves it could hardly have been forgotten, even by Mr. Biffen "compared with whom," said Bertram Wooster, "I'm one of the great thinkers of all time".

Soapy Sid's Trick

So much for Jeeves's relations. Of his former employers we also know something. One, Lord Frederick Ranelagh, was swindled at Monte Carlo by a criminal known as Soapy Sid. Jeeves cannot have been present when the trick was worked, or its author would never have returned to practice it on Bertie Wooster. "I am sorry for the shrimp that tries to pit its feeble cunning against you, Jeeves," said Bertie, and the sentiment holds good for criminals. The veil is also lifted slightly from two other employers, Lord Worplesdon, whose sartorical eccentricities ended in Jeeves giving notice, and Mr. Digby Thistleton. This latter gentleman acquired a fortune and the title of Lord Bridgnorth (for services to his party) by marketing as a hair restorer a patent preparation which had proved wholly unsuccessful as a depilatory. And who dare say that it was not in Jeeves's giant brain that this simple but successful coup originated?

There are many more passages and incidents which, for a moment, light up unexpected facets of that enigmatic character. His knowledge of all forms of gambling must have been wide, for he was able to add appreciably to his savings by combining with the Vicar of Irving's butler to buy the book on the great Serman Handicap at exactly the right moment. Many a man would be richer today had he had Jeeves to murmur to him: "The stable is not sanguine, sir". We do not know that Jeeves played games. Though, he was able, deeming the course advisable, to stun Mr. Supperley with a golf club, he was uncertain as to whether or not it was a putter which he had used.

Where did Jeeves learn to handle savage dogs and infuriated swans? Why did he think Nietzche unsound? Skilled in quotation, reader of improving books, he could yet wager Lord Pershore dollar 50 that he would not punch a passing policeman in the eye. When told by Comrade Rowbothem that he was "an obsolete relic of an exploded feudal system." Jeeves's polite, "Very good, sir," concealed a deep sense of shock. Yet with all his respect for the upper classes. Jeeves, as we know, thought poorly of the intelligence of Mr. Wooster and his fellow members of the Drones Club.

Lord Bittlesham's Cook

These are deep waters. There are many more discoveries to be made, and the persevering student may well find that Jeevs's lightest words merit a more than passing attention. There is the fascinating subject of his "understandings" with various ladies. Lord Bittlesham's cook included, and the vaster problems of the "psychology of the individual." What depths of thought may not have been concealed by his remark to Bertie: "Life is like that, sir," Like what? Jeeves only knew.

Here, then, is but a hint at infinite riches, yet, in closing let Jeeves say two things more. Asked by Bertie, "You know all about women, Jeeves," he replied simply but confidently, "Yes, sir:" and, rebuked by Bertie for his attention to a white tie at a moment of stress, the master mind came near to expressing a philosophy of life "There is no time, sir," said Jeeves, "at which ties do not matter."

THE mathematics master noticed that one of his pupils was day-dreaming. To recall his attention he said, sharply: "Board, Jeffries, board!"

The boy, startled, looked up.

"Yes, sir, very!" he stammered.

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FILMS IN '40

A Retrospective Review

By NARAD MUNI

ONCE a year I rouse myself from my torpor and lash my tail for a while. It does not hurt any one but helps to refresh my keenness and confirm my convictions. The cinema in India, there is no Indian cinema, stands like a stilled heartbeat between living and death, between progress and stagnation, between a realisation of its strength as a factor of social integration and the callous disintegration that is continual and consistent. For years on end I have taken on myself the arduous task of reviewing our filmic sensibilities and for years I have kept a mental record of the growing callousness of our producers to do anything worth while. With the war the output of American films will monopolise the entire market and here was a chance of our doing a bit, of getting together all our faculties to do a film instead of maintaining a sterility of imagination and action that have no social values and hardly any entertainment value. I saw a few films, "Bandhan," "Nartaki", "Admi", "Aurat", "Sanskar" and a few others I do not care to remember. I took notes and have just been reading them. The one film I remember with pleasure is "Aurat", the other I remember with a keen sense of disappointment is "Admi". It was a human theme most inhumanly slaughtered by lack of courage, by muddling and an inability to face issues clearly. I regret its failure, it had a worth while theme, I regret it the more because such themes do not come our way often. What a fine actress we have in Shanta Hublikar, she not only possesses an excellent voice but also great physical charm and a fine sense of style. I also admired Shantaram's use of depths of darkness but after a while it got monotonous and lost touch with the theme which slowly degenerated into melodrama that was pointless and hardly a bold, logical conclusion of so fine a theme.

* * * *

So now I turn with pleasure to "Aurat", how Mehboob can caress his shadows, he has a feeling for homes, for the sky, the miles of corn flirting with the wind, for village fiestas and he can cut, cut clean and well but some of his shots held too long and there were far too many super-imposed shots. The super-imposed shot was a value, it adds contrast and helps to heighten dramatic tension but these camera tricks have their own limitations and the limitations have a curious way of outliving their usefulness. The dialogue hampered his style at times, specially in a scene showing the two boys, now grown up, chatting with the mother outside their home. Mehboob tried hard to shift his camera from one side to the other, to create interest in a shot that was too long to be coaxed into shape but the dialogue was against him. Let me come clear to my point. In Mehboob we have found the one and solitary director of merit in India since the first film was cranked over 25 years ago and even if he fails to achieve anything greater in his future productions, his name will live for ever. He has a sense of the cinema, a feeling for lights and shadows and, perhaps, one day he will do a film that will be international in its appeal through a succession of beautiful images strung together by a continuity of thought and action in which the spoken word will be superfluous.

* * * *

The film producers want us to live in a paradise of music and mirth, thank you very much indeed, I sure do appreciate your good feelings, but it is such a travesty of all facts, such a crude distortion of realities, of all that one thinks and feels about. And, of course, lest I forget, a paradise of love and romance, a love that will pale all the eroticists have thought about, cinematic love is like perspiration, it drips and cools one off. I am not alone in standing in fury and anger against this practice, the public is not what it used to be and the cinema producer knows this though he hates to acknowledge it. As a shrewd businessman, he knows what will get across and can guess almost to a day the number of weeks it will run on its own and the number of weeks it will have to be fed! The producer is no fool but he wants to hold on to his bank balance rather than stake his chances on an experimental director or an uncertain story of value. 'Give 'em the dope', and that holds. He believes that the opium addict does not particularly favour a new flavour and the film fan is quite content with what he has taken so long; so it continues and will continue. But we shall continue too, by we I mean that lot of cantankerous critics who take it into their head to spill the beans and one day, not so far off, people will take note and though the producers may throw us over-board, we will die with a serene smile on our lips, we will ask the make-up man to do that for us and I feel sure the producers will not grudge us that last benediction, the supreme beatification of the unbeaten.

SHANTA HUBLIKAR

What a fine Actress.....!

DIRECTOR MAHBUB

He has a sense of the Cinema.

Japan In Two Minds

In Spite Of The Tripartite Pact, Britain Has Many Friends In Japan

Japan at present seems to be divided into two camps, which to some extent explains the uncertainty in pronouncement and action, giving the appearance of "running with the hare and siding with the sound.

She admires her new-found friends, but does not wish to part with the old ones. The old Japan, endeared to this country, the Japan of the Meiji Restoration, of Anglo-Japanese alliances, of progress and enlightenment under her sponsor and tutor Great Britain, the graciously tolerant and courteous Japan is still there, and, in contrast, the new militant goose-stepping Nazi-cum—Fascist Ronin who are merely the tools of the man placed in the chair of a Government Department by the terms of the Axis agreement. The heel of the Nazi is being impressed upon that beautiful land; cannot the Japanese see it?

These young Samurai of Bushido who should represent all that is brave, chivalrous and honourable in that romantic land are being so deceived by Nazi propaganda that they cannot realise the danger their country is being dragged into. I call them "Ronin," not with any disrespect, but because of their temporary existence, for I believe this wave of Fascism will, as in 1918, when Great Britain and America succeeded in a democratic victory, be similarly superceded by a reversion to a democratic order in Japan, writes Harold G. Brewster-Gow in "The Empire Review"

Nazi Propaganda

Yet who can blame them for this relapse? Sit in a Ginza teashop where the radio is going full blast extolling German and Italian "victories"—the latest news from Berlin and Rome. Pick up any Japanese newspaper lying on the tea-table and see the pictures of Hitler's triumphant entry into Paris. Visit the Nippon-Gekijo or the Ginza Kwaikan—Tokyo's premier cinema halls—and see the hot news flashes from the Axis battlefronts, and, if you are a Japanese, not having any other source of information and not permitted to possess a short-wave radio set, you will naturally drink it all in, not only as being authentic, but as something to be admired and complimented because there is no contradiction.

If, however, you happen to be a Briton, you will see the absence or inefficiency of our own propaganda. However able our representative may be, and notwithstanding he is such a good friend of Japan, he is quite outnumbered by the German diplomatists on the spot. At this very moment Hitler's envoy is giving not only receptions to government officials, but parties, local fetes, dances, cinema shows and other forms of solicitation in all the chief towns and even villages throughout the country. Notable is the giving of presents and comfort bags, and organising entertainment for wounded soldiers, of whom the hospitals in Japan are full. Putting aside the question of whether the conflict between Japan and China is right or wrong, have we ever made any such gestures? In contrast, we heard over the radio the other day that Japanese sympathisers had sent a donation to a Spitfire fund.

Wrong Perspective

The Nazi official in Tokyo is there for the purpose of belittling us in the eyes of our friends, and he is achieving wonderful success. Also from Europe, the Domei News Agency in Berlin gets its news off twentyfour hours ahead of its

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Riddle Of Dravidian Origins

Close Scrutiny Discloses Sanskritic Ancestry Of Many Familiar Dravidian Words

By D. S. DHARESHWAR

AN epoch-making discovery was made in the early decades of the 19th century in the realm of philology—thanks to the efforts of savants like Max Muller and a few others of that calibre. This not only laid the very foundation of the science of Comparative Philology or Linguistics, but gave a great fillip to the progress of the then nascent sciences of Archaeology, Anthropology, Folklore and other kindred sciences. The famous Indo-Aryan theory was then for the first time mooted in the new-fangled science of Linguistics—a theory which was later to have so momentous an effect on Ethnology (the science of Race origins, migration, etc.) in particular and Anthropology in general. Though some of the more remote ramifications of the theory bearing on the two last sciences—which seem to have been based more on fancy and sentiment than on the dictates of "dispassionate reason"—have sometimes latterly been brought into question, still the main part—the trunk—of the thesis stands unassailed by virtue of intrinsic merits and not of the shaky buttresses of racial or national pride.

Dravidian Origins

In the midst of the bewildering maze of philological facts brought into the light of day by the new science, even the most ardent and indefatigable worker sometimes loses heart when confronted with the seemingly conflicting claims of rival theories in Linguistics and Ethnology—with the natural consequence that there are yet ever so many lacunae, in the shape of open questions, in both these sister sciences, which await the definitive decision of a master-mind.

A case in point is the still unsolved puzzle of Dravidian origins, alike in race and language, which is yet baffling workers in the line. Negroid in colour alone but not in the other anthropometric measurements such as of the jaw (facial angle), hair, cranial, index, etc. Aryan in the matter of cranial measurements (long-headed-dolichocephalic), but not in colour or hair, which is inclined to be long and straight (Mongolian feature) but not kinky (negroid) nor curly (Aryan)—the Dravidians of India present a strange combination of varying racial elements which renders it very difficult to determine their type. By the by, the Indian classification is not Aryan and Dravidian, but Gowd and Dravid(ian).

Linguistically speaking, some scholars see Turanian affinities in the Dravidian tongues. Others do not discern any kinship at all, but would fain make them a neglected orphan and isolate them from all known relationships. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that almost no scholar has hitherto come forward or essayed to indicate Indo-Aryan or Sanskritic origins or affinities for what have heretofore passed muster as "purely Dravidian" vocables (words). Now it would appear a startling revelation that such words are not few and far between but galore—their name is legion and he who runs may see. I had almost said they might any day give the lie direct to the current notions about Dravidian origins both in race and language and offer a new orientation to ethnological and linguistic studies.

Distinct Sanskritic Affinities

It was mainly this latter aspect of the question that has actuated me in going rather deep into the problem. Lest my gentle readers should gasp at the more breath-taking cases, I am indicating hereunder only a few of the more easily recognizable cases of Aryan or/and Sankritic ancestry or lineage for "purely Dravidian" words—reserving, to a later occasion, cases of Semetic affinities:—

Dravidian	English etc.	Sanskrit, Prakrit etc.	Vernacular & Miscellaneous
Alla, Yella	All	Akhil, Ail	Akhil
Wolle	Well, Weal	Wara	Bara (Marathi)
Gali	Gale (Scotch)	.....	.....
Tako, Tegi	Take	.....	.....
Tago	Tango (Latin-touch)	Sanga	Lag (Marathi, Hindi, etc.)
Hinde	Hind	.....	.....
Palli	Poups (Greek)	Puri	.....
Madu	Make, Made	.....	Machav (Hindi)
Mag	Mac (Scotch) —son	.....	Mulaga
Navv	Nons (French)	Naba	.....
Bed(u)	Beg	Bhix	Bheek (Vern.)
Nett	Neat	.....	Neat (Marathi)
Hodi	Hide, Hit	Han, Taday	Han (Marathi)
Hidi	Hold	.....	Zod (Marathi)
Hang	Hag	.....	.....
Mane	Manse Manor	Mandir	Makan (Vern.)
Kai (—hand)	.....	Kara	.....
Kari	Call		Shala (Konkani)
Chhaee	Chill	Sheeta	Shiyala (Vern.)
Kollu	Kill	.....	....
.....	.....	.....	Chibli (Chinese)
Mallu	Mad	Matta	Chile (S. American)
Tinnu	Dine	.....	Veda (Marathi)
Matu	Mot (French)	Vach	....
Bile-Belege	Blanche (—white)	.....	Va't, Ba't, etc.
Madive	Marry	.....	....
Melta	Mild	Mand	....
Node'	Note	.....	Mand
Multu	Meet	Meel	....
Mansu	Mens (Latin—mind)	Manas	Meel-Mila
Bare	Mere-Bare	.....	Mana (Vern.)
Banni	Veni(o) (Latin)	.....	....
Ibba	.....	Ubha	....
Kallu	Calx (Latin—stone)	Shila	Ubhaya (Marathi)
Anta		Iti	Khade (Marathi)
Kusu		Shishu	Kangar (Hindi)
Helu	Hell		
Begg(u)	Bend		Va'nk (Marathi).
Saku	Sati(s)—Latin—enoug	.....	....

QUEER STORIES OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

HEADLONG MARRIAGES INEVITABLY END IN DIVORCE COURTS

A Vienna publication recently took upon itself the task of advising its male-readers how to remain happy though married. "If your wife is unbearable, the article said, "take it with a smile and remember that the woman who never nags you or reproaches you for anything most certainly does not love you any more." This is good advice and should have been taken to heart by a Westerner whose wife sued him for divorce because, she said, he held her head under water in the bath-tub. In his defence he stated that it was the only way to make her stop talking. Likewise ignorant of the ways in which true love may reveal itself another man, a baker, claimed that his wife's nagging caused him to lose 20 pounds weight.

The very opposite of nagging was the complaint of a woman who recently won a divorce after telling the judge that her husband had not carried on a conversation with her over the dinner or breakfast table for four years. She added that, before coming to court, she had prepared breakfast for him writes Judith Cortada in "Life Guide", New York.

Use of force in various unusual ways is often presented as a reason for divorce. One man kicked his wife at their wedding, cursed her on their honeymoon, and finally hit her over the head with a smoking stand. A Hollywood gentleman, more original, hit his wife over the head with a steak. After forgiving her husband for striking her with a candlestick, a cake dish, coffee pot and a floor lamp, a Pennsylvania woman went to court when her spouse "almost busted a live black cat over her head."

THE LAST STRAW.

In this category is the story of the woman whose husband kicked her, burned her with a cigarette and threw gin in her face. She was also of a forgiving nature, but, when he sprinkled salt between the sheets—that was the last straw!

One woman claimed that she placed a bowl of "delicious hot soup" in front of her husband when he came home from work one day and, without any explanation, he threw it in her face. Her husband, in return, charged cruelty on her part. He was a soup-tester in a factory, he explained, and all day he did nothing but taste soup from a huge kettle. He claimed, understandably enough, that he hated the taste of soup, and that his wife knew this quite well.

Cruelty was the charge of a woman who based her action for divorce on the ground that her husband was in the habit of attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself. She thought it was cruel that she should be compelled to cut him down so often.

Food caused the break-up in one case. The husband disliked hamburger steaks, the wife was fond of them. Since she controlled the menu, they had it several times a week until, in desperation, her husband locked her in a room and sent her nothing but hamburger steak for ten days.

Some of the most unusual cases are the ones that cannot be classified in any manner whatsoever. A woman was granted a divorce because her husband smoked 18 to 20 pipefuls of tobacco before going to sleep, and refused to allow her to open the bedroom windows.

FUNERAL CLOTHES FOR LIVING HUSBAND

While he hovered between life and death on a sick-bed, an Ohio husband claimed, his wife showed him the "nice funeral clothes" she had bought him. He promptly improved and got well—"just to spite her." On the same order is the complaint of the woman whose husband brought home as her present a book entitled "201" Ways to Commit Suicide."

A Los Angeles woman obtained a divorce from her husband simply because he laughed. He laughed, she said, at everything she did and said, at the way she wore her hair and at the clothes she bought. Tears of unexplained merriment

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Romance Of Reuters: Always First With News

AMAZING PROGRESS FROM CARRIER-PIGEONS TO TELEPRINTER AND WIRELESS

In wartime communication becomes a national service of no less importance than any of the three wings of the fighting force.

British in substance and in control, Reuters' supreme achievement has been the establishment, in neutral and warring countries all over the world, of a service which is "copyright by Reuters" in character and objectively unbiased in operation. That is why news which is "copyright by Reuters" is acceptable to foreigners of every race. It goes where no other news is believed. It penetrates into the darkest parts of Africa, where its immediate forerunner was the war call beat on natives' tom-toms. It goes into provinces of China which remain almost as fast-closed to outside news as in the days of Genghiz Khan, and is the only foreign report permitted. It is the sole infidel news service admitted to the holy city of Mecca, writes Garry Allighan in Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh.

The romance of Reuters is in two parts—the first sixty--five years of Reuter direction, and the past twenty-five years of Trust Control initaited by Sir Roderick Jones, K.B.E., in the national interest.

Reuters began in 1849, when Paul Julius de Reuter was a humble clerk in a bank at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen). He became impressed with the fact that his day began when the Bourse at Brussels closed. The merchants who were his bank's clients then waited until the slow-moving mail-coach arrived from Brussels with the day's closing-prices.

First With News

Julius de Reuter was a Jew, and like all Jews, resourceful. He was aware that the House of Rothschild succeeded because its founder was able to obtain advance news of international affairs on which he could base his financial operations. If he, Reuter, could get the Bourse reports before the mail-coach arrived, the merchants to whom he could sell the information would be in an advantageous position. The young bank clerk accordingly bought from a local bird-fancier twenty cages each containing a pair of carrier-pigeons.

The next step was to secure the services of a friend who worked on the Brussels Bourse as a broker's assistant. Then began a two-way system. Each morning Reuter put a cage containing two carrier pigeons on the mail-coach. They were delivered to his friend in Brussels, who, each afternoon, as soon as the Bourse closed, released the birds, having first placed a slip of paper containing the closing-prices in a small silk bag attached to the birds' legs. The birds reached Reuter three hours before the mail-coach, and soon he was able to quit the bank, his business as supplier of advance Brussels commercial news making for him a very comfortable living.

During the next two years Reuter established a pigeon-carrying system between himself and Paris, Berlin and London, in addition to Brussels. Then something happened that should have ruined the business, but did not; it transformed it instead. Two years after he had inaugurated the Aachen-Brussels service a new cable was laid between Calais and London, the obvious forerunner of a submarine system which made pigeons as demoded as mail-coaches. Instead of quitting the news-gathering business and going back to bank-clerking, Reuter sold up and shipped himself to London. With characteristic Hebraic vision he perceived that if all cables led to London, London would be the focal point of the world's market news.

Political Intelligence

He found lodgings, and rented a small one-room office in the Royal Exchange Buildings, in which the real Reuter news-agency business began. It consisted of Reuter and an office-boy named John Griffiths.

At that time Reuter confined his news service exclusively to commercial and financial prices, rates for bankers, and news for brokers. He decided to widen the service and to supply newspapers with political and other intelligence for the general public. It was not easy going. The British press was, almost without exception, conservative in operation. The outstanding exception was "The Times", and when John Walter, its editor, agreed to take the news service, "copyright by Reuter" began to assume the character of a serious Fleet Street slogan.

It took a war to give Reuters its first real chance. That was the American Civil War, in which the people of this country were intensely interested, although their interest was frustrated by the lack of first-hand news. American newspapers kept a stranglehold on the output. Only one or two of the wealthiest newspapers in this country were able to give their readers any really worth-while war news.

Into that tight tie-up Reuter charged. He paid a high salary to a special correspondent with the forces, who supplied Reuter with exclusive daily reports straight from the battle front. These he syndicated to all the newspapers who cared to subscribe to the service. He repeated the achievement in the Solferino campaign with such success that he was able to sell his one-man business to the Reuter Telegram Co., Ltd., a new company of £200,000 capital, with himself as governing director in supreme control.

That was the beginning of news agencies as the world has since known them.

For nearly twenty years Baron Paul Reuter—he had been created a baron by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—continued to develop

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The Beggars We See

(By Michael D. Lyons)

"Baksheesh!" It is the first word which a foreigner learns, not in India, but as he gets near India, at Aden or at Singapore. And it is the last word he hears as his servant bids him goodbye when he goes "home".

The first reaction to the strange phenomenon of ubiquitous beggars among my acquaintances from abroad has always been a feeling that the whole affair is a fraud. In this they can hardly be blamed much, as Indian reformers too are not lacking who write and speak as though the "nuisance of begging" could be done away with by some new law, apparently presuming that beggars can always find employment.

Beggars are indeed a nuisance. I have often felt this when I have set forth to buy a nice dish of ice cream or to attend a cinema, and have been rudely reminded of human misery by a wailing sound of "Sahib, baksheesh," or by the sight of a thin hand pointing to a hollow where there should be a belly. You find beggars everywhere, at street corners, cinema doors, tram stops, everywhere, except where some strong, well dressed officer gives you temporary relief by driving them away with a frightening "Jao!"

They are a nuisance indeed, but that they are all frauds is far from true. There would not be any beggar problem if they were.

To test them I have sometimes offered four or eight annas for the privilege of searching their clothes and taking all they may have collected during the day. There are few beggars in my experience who have preferred to keep their day's earnings to accepting my coin. A beggar who does not get more than that in a day deserves what he gets

An old woman beggar seated on the kerb on Clive Street, Calcutta, where vast amounts of money change hands daily, granted me a journalistic interview. She was surprisingly frank. "Sahib" she said, "I sometimes get four annas in a day, sometimes eight. It varies. Some days I have got only one or two annas in the whole day Sometimes, too, some kind man gives me a rupee. One day, I got two rupees. But that was only once. Most days I get four to eight annas."

It is true that some beggars succeed in getting more than a beggar's proper income for a day. There are stories about some professional beggars who support large families in the villages on what they beg in the streets of big cities. Post office clerks could tell interesting stories about money order remittances. But beggars of this type are rarer than we would like to believe.

Sincerity Test

An excellent test for a beggar's sincerity is an offer of food instead of money. An offer of payment for a meal at a restaurant has almost always in my experience been accepted gladly, although some add that they have children at home to feed also. Probably they have.

One evening I fell in with some of my fellow countrymen, sailors, as they were drinking in a Calcutta hotel. They did not have much money left, and one of them told me that he had spent one hundred and fifty rupees that day on "wine, woman and song". A little while later I left them, and as I was walking along the street a beggar asked me for money. I repeated my offer of food at the nearest restaurant, and it was accepted. This time other beggars spied me taking that one along and they too sang their little song about being hungry. In a short time there were twenty-one odd types of humanity sitting in that restaurant and eating at my expense, old men, old women, cripples, and blind people. It cost me only Rs. 2/8 to feed all of them. As I left I thought about my sailor friend and his one hundred and fifty rupees spent on a "good time." I feel sure that that man would have given all his money to the poor, if he could have been brought to realize the misery of the people. Probably he too had been told that all the beggars one meets are frauds. Perhaps his own hotel bearer, anxious to say what would please him, had told him that all Indian beggars are "professionals", cheats deserving of no pity.

They Are Not To Blame

The foreigner is not the only one who does not understand the poor of India. I am afraid the rich of the land do not understand them very well either. The rich of no land as a class really understand the misery of the poor of their own country. The poor are everywhere readily blamed for their poverty, as though it were some culpable vice. The rich may not realise that the fault more likely is theirs. How many employers, for instance, take kindly to demands for schemes of social security and unemployment insurance, and yet what requests of the poor workers are more reasonable?

Beggars are surprisingly honest and charitable. As a class, they are probably more honest than the rich, and proportionately more charitable. I have also been highly impressed by the moral character of the women beggars. A prostitute has written her life story under the title "To Beg. I am Ashamed," but many women bebbars prefer the shame of begging to vice. Many of the thin beggar women in tattered rags are better characters than the painted dolls for whom men stand up when they enter a room.

The Christ who was born half way between Europe and Asia has reminded us that "the first shall be last and the last first" in the final reckoning. We should therefore have a high esteem for the human dignity hidden under rags. Our own fathers and mothers might have in that position, and our sons and daughters may conceivably come to that state. We should be especially kind to the fools among beggars who do not know how to beg properly and so slowly starve to death.

No one at this late date can honestly oppose the creation of conditions in which all may have enough to eat and to wear. The greatest problems of the modern world come from over-production, and there is no valid reason whatsoever why any human being to-day should have to go hungry.

Amazing Career Of Dr. Stieber

FATHER OF GERMANY'S FAR-FLUNG EMPIRE OF ESPIONAGE AND FIFTH COLUMN

THE greatest of all German spies was Dr Stieber, born in Merseburg, 1818, died 1892. His parents intended him for the ministry, but Stieber chose the law, and abandoned that early for his favourite work, snooping.

In his early twenties Stieber joined the Socialist movement in Germany to spy upon it. On March 20, 1848, he was leading a mob of Socialists through the streets of Berlin, and he came upon a procession of King Frederick William IV. Frederick William was frightened by the demonstration, but Stieber managed to reach the royal ear.

SAVED THE KING.

"Do not fear, sire", he whispered. "I have taken all precautions for your safety. The crowd is under control."

Frederick William felt his life had been saved. He discovered that his saviour had long been an agent for the police. He summoned Stieber, made him 'polizeirath,' a rank somewhat superior to commissioner of police

Stieber convinced the king that Prussia should have a new intelligence unit, dependent neither on the army nor the police, but responsible only to the king and Stieber. From 1850 to 1854 he was organizing these secret police. In 1855 he obtained £15,000 from the Prussian treasury to organize a foreign division to spy on France. Stieber established agents in Paris sixteen Parisian suburbs, and seven other French towns. It was the beginning of the modern foreign spy system, writes Lloyd Wendt in "The Boston Sunday Post."

In the midst of this activity King Frederick William was declared incompetent, and under the new regency his brother, William I, promptly dismissed Stieber. But the snooper was prepared. He had suppressed an affair involving an indiscreet Russian princess, and he went to work for the Russian government. His work was splendid, his rewards just. Stieber became wealthy.

MEETS BISMARCK

In 1864 Stieber met Otto von Bismarck. The spy, efficient and superior even to Charles Schulman, who considered him a man superior even to Charles Schulmeister, Napoleon's famous spy. Bismarck sent Stieber into Bohemia to prepare for an invasion. The agent undertook the job alone. He disguised himself as a pedlar, carrying an assortment of wigs and false moustaches. To ensure welcome from all sorts of people he took as stock religious statues and obscene picture.

For two years he travelled, keeping elaborate notes on fortifications, communications, troop strength, forage possibilities, and the temper of the populace. He organized a system of local spies, mostly among Germans who had been sold to Bohemian rulers by Frederick the Great and other Prussians.

Bismarck was amazed at the thoroughness of Stieber's work. When Prussian troops invaded Bohemia, June 22, 1866, they found every Stieber map accurate every scrap of information reliable. Peasants in Stieber's pay provided their homes as quarters for the Prussian officers. Every possible source of supplies had been charted.

SPYING CODE.

The spymaster was made minister of police of Prussia, and in 1866 he was given £40,000 to reorganize his old spy system in France. He was allowed a free hand, and he undertook the job himself, with two trusted aides, Lieutenants Zerniki and Kaltenbach.

The three men travelled freely about France, arranging fixed-post spies, nids (nests) of operatives, letter-boxes, and travelling supervisors among the German population already in the country. By employing disguises and false passports they entered munitions plants, forts, naval bases, and army barracks. They collected several trunks full of information and charts, which they brazenly shipped about the country as they travelled.

As he worked Stieber developed principles of spying which still form the basis for the most successful systems. He required for a foundation several thousand solid business men, farmers, tutors, hotel employees, and house servants

The business men and farmers, being independent, could undertake the more arduous work for the best pay, since they would not have to account to immediate superiors for their movements or incomes. The tutors, hotel workers and servants would be in splendid position to watch the habits of their employers and clients and to steal information.

WOMEN FOR THE JOB.

Then Stieber needed trained, intelligent army and navy men who could supervise the system in France and who would know exactly what information was required. Also, he secured the services of several thousand women. They were to prey on the army officers and the civil servants of the country.

Stieber actually got 12,000 agents, to be added to the 4,000 already in France. The agents were to live apparently normal lives. They were to communicate only to travelling supervisors and letter-boxes. No one save the leaders knew anyone else in the system, except by number. The spymaster reserved to himself the task of selecting the travelling agents who would supervise his spy organization, and who were to attack France through the voices of her state officials and army chiefs.

Meanwhile, in Berlin the infamous Green house was doing so splendidly that Stieber established a string of such resorts. In them he gathered the most comely and clever women he could find and put them under the tutelage of Fraulein Krausse, mistress of the Green house, and a formidable spy in her own right. There was no limit to the excesses permitted in the Green house and the auxiliary resorts. Stieber sought to please the diverse tastes of diplomats from over the world, and the more they forgot themselves

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TO-DAY'S STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

By VINCENT TOWNE

Marie Antoinette's Diamond Necklace

THE Cardinal de Rohan, Grand Almoner of France, lived in morbid dread of Queen Marie Antoinette's disfavour. His troubles had begun when that hapless Queen mercilessly snubbed him at Court and he was willing to pay any price for restoration to her favour. His plight was one which naturally opened up a fertile field for blackmailers and that class of adventurers, who take advantage of persons in trouble.

Cagliostro, the celebrated magician, in return for a substantial fee, assured the Cardinal that he had used his mystic powers to regain the Queen's good will. Another agent employed by de Rohan to obtain her Majesty's forgiveness was the Countess de la Motte, a cousin of the King, coming to him with the claim that she could effect a reconciliation, the Countess had obtained various sums of money from him for that purpose.

The former King, the dissolute Louis XV., had ordered for his mistress, the Countess Du Barry, a diamond necklace valued at a third of a million dollars, but had died before it had been finished by the jewellers. It had changed hands several times and fell into the possession of a Paris firm of jewellers, who about the time of the Cardinal's employment of the Countess de la Motte were attempting to sell it to the Queen. But Marie Antoinette rejected it, stating that it was ugly and not to her taste. While the jewellers were nursing their disappointment the Countess de la Motte entered their establishment and informed them that Marie Antoninette in reality wanted the diamond necklace very badly and hesitated to take it openly because she feared that the purchase would further embitter the common people, who were already railing against her extravagence.

The Countess, according to her own story, had been appointed as the Queen's secret agent to negotiate the purchase and, leaving the jewellers' shop, she went straightway to Cardinal de Rohan, telling him the same story and assuring him that his favour with the Queen would surely be restored if he would covertly arrange to order the necklace for her, it being agreed that Marie Antoinette should remit for it in four quarterly payments. The Cardinal jumped at the opportunity and in his presence the jewellers delivered the necklace to the Countess, who turned it over to a man who, the Cardinal was given to understand, was a secret messenger from the Queen.

The Cardinal was soon afterward shown by the Countess a number of letters alleged to be from the Queen and greatly complimenting him. Shortly afterward the Countess delighted him greatly by stating that the Queen desired to meet him secretly in a grove on a certain night. The Cardinal proceeded to the place mentioned and there met a heavily cloaked figure, who presented him with a rose and whispered:

"You may hope that the past is forgotten."

But in spite of all this evidence that the Countess had in truth brought for him the Queen's favour with the generous funds that he had given to her, de Rohan's troubles now began to multiply. He anxiously awaited the Queen's appearance, wearing the necklace, but noted with alarm that she never adorned herself with it. Nor did she relax from her cold demeanour toward him at court; nor were his fortunes advanced in any way. Worst of all, the promised quarterly remittances for the diamond necklace were not forthcoming from her Majesty. Entering the palace chapel one morning clothed in his full regalia and prepared to say High Mass, Rohan was apprehended by the King. It appeared that the jewellers tired of waiting for their money, had commenced to dun the Queen directly, and that she had referred the bill to the King, protesting her ignorance of the charge. The

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

EAST-INDIA COMPANY

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY 1784-1834. By C. H. Philips (Manchester University Press) 1940 Pp. 374.

These fifty years 1784-1834 witnessed the transformation of the East India Company's position in India from 'primus inter pares' to 'Paramountcy.' Far-reaching developments took place in the British policy towards the protected princes and the vast population placed under its direct care. The foreign rulers completed the work of conquest and subordination and proceeded to evolve a new social and educational and economic policy. The company lost its original mercantile character and gradually became a semi-official department of the Home Government exerting considerable influence on the cabinet's Indian policy. Despite repeated declarations of peace and non-aggression the tide of British expansion continued unabated till it engulfed practically the whole of India. The Bengal system of administration once regarded as a model gradually came to be discredited and abandoned.

For all these changes and developments who were responsible? The British Government, the Board of Control, the Court of Directors or the Government on the spot. In this scholarly work Dr. Philips has tried to answer this question after extensive and intensive ransacking of the archives of the India office, the British museum, the Bank of England and the Public Record office, not to mention the numerous printed documents and secondary sources consulted. He corrects many of our accepted notions as regards the extent of the influence of the Court of Directors. In spite of the masterful personalities and activities of some governor generals the Court of Directors consistently maintained their opposition to aggression, annexation and interference, not without a modicum of success during broken intervals of peace. They succeeded in acting as a brake, retarding though not preventing the expansion. The resulting periods of inactivity unwittingly benefited and intensified the expansive energy of the company by enabling it to consolidate and organise its resources and get ready for the next leap forward.

However much we may disagree with Dr. Philips in his manifest sympthy with the imperialist policies of the governors-general we express our appreciation for the thoroughness of his researches. For the first time we have an adequate study of the British Government's India policy from original sources as well as an account of the various East India interests which influenced the shaping and execution of that policy. There are valuable appendices to clarify the text. The bibliography is comprehensive and detailed. The work is indispensable for a student of British history.

The author states that in the period 1784 1834, comparatively little interest in India was taken in England. His studys reveals the important fact that the strength, influence and indepedence of the Court of Directors, as against the Board of Control and the Cabinet, varied in proportion to the strength of the East India interests in Parliament. It also shows that the influence of home government on British India policy was profound.

C. B.

From Samuel Butler To Sigmund Freud

TIME AND SPACE IN LITERATURE: AN ATTACK ON SOME POPULAR FALLACIES

By: 'Le Flaneur'

In his recent write-up under the heading 'Karaka Comes Of Age', Mr. N. G. Jog would appear to have attempted, if not achieved, the rather spectacular and certainly exciting feat of transporting himself and us into some kind of literary stratosphere. He has in fact, while celebrating the transition from non-age to adulthood of his hero, tried to sum-up two epochs and Literature in general and thought fit to insult the inoffensive shade of Dr. Sigmund Freud who, poor devil appears to have been marked for the ignoble and, if one might register a protest, undeserved fate of a universal stalking-horse and scapegoat.

At the same time, one salutes in him the potential prophet and inheritor of the greatness of mind who shares the common thought and his phrase, 'And there can be adolescence for an age as well as for a man' hits off, I pray and hope with the faith of a colleague and friend unconsciously, the principal thesis that Mr. Wyndham Lewis has sought to prove in his role as a philosophical and literacy clinician.

I will not, however, allow myself to be entangled in the postulates of the Time Philosophy but would content myself with the observation that the thesis is that our age—that is post-(first)-European war—is reverting to non-age and existing on every plane with the symbols and attributes of that phase in human development. Peter Pan in fact And W. L. makes a job of it with his typical brilliance and analytical skill. I will simply record here in consideration of the local conditions of literary culture and out of respect for the peace of mind of the simple whose ideas of literature and thought also have the distinction of belonging to the commonplace and safe as prescribed by the more disreputable hacks of the widely-circulated text-books of literary criticism, a few remarks that should be as obvious as the impressive and intimidating height of my friend Jog.

Is there Time or Epoch in literature—or thought, either? Literature itself gives the answer to this question and Dr. Freud, who has established such an elaborate technique of analysis not necessarily 'vis-a-vis' that too famous couch which has marked the dusty road to Damascus for this modern Paul but analysis as a process of intellectual probing. A competent psycho-analyst ought to be able to analyze literature as well as men and women and Dr. Freud has led the way in a field that had awaited the spade of the field-worker (how startling and picturesque the results could be is seen from the fact that all Shakespear's villains as well as heroes are pronounced as suffering from the various degrees of virulence of the different types of venereal disease by one of these clever and stimulating gentlemen—by the way medical science can take the hint and carry on research in this direction in term of the therapy that existed in different times and places).

'Le cher maitre' himself has taken a view of literature that must prove shocking to those who imagine that Freud's reactions were not as normal and accurate as those of a cultured European mind. As a matter of fact, Freud maintained that literature, classic as well as modern, blazed the way of the scientific worker and he has carefully bluepencilled Maupassant (who is admittedly a great but a minor writer in the heirarchy of masters) and other writers who have actually anticipated some of the findings of psycho-analysis just as Nietzsche and schopenhaurj anticipated, in deed opened, the way to it.

* * * *

The influence of organized psycho-analysis again could be marked in the writing that followed the publication of the ideas and theories of Dr. Freud and other savants in his department of thought and research and that influence on the whole is not very perceptible. Psycho-analysis has yielder rich material for the rare artists in satire and some of the Americans whose approach towards literature is so vital have fully exploited it. But there is always the social background to this work which cannot be transplanted like the avenues planted by French imperialism in the heart of the desert. Snitzler in Austria attempted with the characteristic Viennese quality of his writing a few psycho-analystical 'contes'. But the fact that Freud is as much typical of our times as we are typical of Freud—in a specific sense that is implied in the journalistic interpretation of psycho analysis.

* * * *

Sam Butler, the ancestor of Shaw, wrote his "Way Of All Flesh" which is regarded as the biologic novel and it is a notorious fact that Sam dabbled not in psychology (which did not exist in his days in the form it does to-day with the jungle of theorizing and literature that has overgrown Freud and his scattered tribe of psychological Israel) but evolution. He gave hell to the pandits who battled over the bodies two Darwins with Lamarck the French soldier turned evolutionist, with this contemptible amateur and Sam did make something of his novel in the Anglo Saxon world of inhibitions.

* * * *

But I am neglecting my friend Jog, I am afraid. What I want to cram in his cranium is the fact that there is no age in literature. None whatsoever. Of course it all depends on what you call or consider as literature which in the process that we have known throughout the centuries of civilized existence gets rid of the dirt and scum that keep on accumulating thanks to the stupidity and barbarism of the allegedly 'homosapien' who can't tell a horse from the donkey.

Literature is not different from life which has its planes and no single plane can be accepted as the sphere of literary activity. If we accepted the record of crime and frivolity as the gauge of an epoch we should come to very interesting conclusions no doubt. But the point is whether there are or are not definite values in estimation of literature and every trashy book that is printed for the consumption of the glorified and sublimated hotel-waiters and waiting-maids can be considered as literature.

The process of elimination operates here as well—or should operate if we were not so backward and self-complacent about it. It is possible that literature takes for its proper activity life as it finds it and to that extent it can be said to have had certain pre-

(Continued On Page 32)

JAMIA'S PUBLICATIONS

This is the title of a little brochure published by the "Maktaba-e-Jamea," Delhi, giving a detailed programme of the various books that are either in the course of preparation or will be prepared during the next five years. In chalking out this five-year plan the Jamea has decided to devote a great deal of attention to the preparation of suitable books for children, women and adults. History, Islamism, politics, education, literature, etc., have also been included in this ambitious programme. These books will be prepared with the help of the best talents available in the country. Persons interested in the various subjects will do well to put themselves in touch with the Maktaba Jamia, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi.

SUKKUR

SUKKUR SUNHARO, by Shri Parsram V. Masand, General Secretary, Sunder Shewak Sabha, Sukkur, Sind. Preface by Professor L. H. Ajwani, D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Pp. 176. Maps and illustrations. Price 12 Ans.

The book is more or less a Directory of Sukkur, Sind. It contains a short history of Sind, a historical account of Sukkur and a description of the various local, social, political, religious, industrial, government and private institutions, as well as thumb-nail sketches of certain persons of importance in these fields, belonging to Sukkur. It is profusely illustrated and full of informative matter given in an interesting manner.

SHEWAK.

ACCOUNTS KEEPING

We have received a copy of "Namano Mehtaji by Mr. Jinabhai Nichhabhai Mohata who has been running a school at Surat for 30 years, teaching "deshi nama" system of account keeping. This book deals with actual accounts for 15 days, recording every possible kind of transaction an ordinary firm has to make and entries are entered ledgers. There is a model trial balance sheet produced to enable the student to have a complete grasp of accountancy in Gujarati. The latter part of the book is denoted to the various systems of measures and methods of calculations together with a specimen of Railway receipt, cheque, drafts and Hundi. The book is the result of 30 years' practical experience and will be found useful by the students leaving the indigenous system of accountancy, the book can be had from the author at Haripura, Bhavani Vad, Surat.

OUR SHORT STORY

By K. N. MENON

The Right Wing Upstairs

(An experience of the Supernatural)

YOU will probably recollect having read a few years ago a somewhat sensational account of the discovery of a decapitated skeleton in the brickwork of a wall which came to light when an old house in a Malabar village was being demolished. It had appeared in most of the papers at that time, and while expressing my views on the subject, which also came in the papers, I had but briefly touched upon the unforgettable incidents that befell me in that very house just before it was pulled down.

The full story of my experience has not so far been made known beyond to those people who were connected with the discovery of the skeleton and to others who were actively interested in it. But the police, the newspapermen and most of my other listeners had merely scoffed at what I said, and this had not encouraged me at all to make further references to the weird happenings, although many had pressed me to do so.

That was however, my very first experience of the supernatural, but since then I have seen and had much of it, so much so, that I have now made ghost-hunting more or less a side line, never missing the chance of an investigation whenever an opportunity presented itself. The convictions of sceptics cannot be shaken by mere narration of facts but there are doubtless many who like me, will be an enthusiastic receptacle to other people's experiences, and who will not hesitate to give credence where credence is due. It is, therefore, with the object of not keeping instances of inexplicable phenomena from those who are interested in ghostly lore that I propose to set down here for the first time a detailed account of my unforgettable experience in the right wing of the upper story of Karunan's village home.

I have affirmed over and over again, and I repeat it now, that the ghastly discovery of the headless skeleton would probably have not been made at all, if I had not spent a night in the upper right wing of that house, and that I would not have spent a night there if Sadanand, the young doctor, had not died under mysterious circumstances.

There was no sense at all in trying to get off from the fact that Sadanand died of sheer fright. That death was due to heart failure was nothing but explaining it off scientifically. As to what caused heart failure, I alone am in a position to say, for I alone have gone through most of those horrid experiences which had been the poor doctor's during his last hours. Indeed, coming to think of it, I myself might have met with a similar fate, had I not been forced to get out of those ungodly precincts before the worst happened, for it was not all who could have spent a night in that right wing and lived to tell the tale. True, I have come out of the ordeal unscathed, but the experience has left an indelible impression upon me—an impression which burns when I hear people talk of supernatural phenomena as mere figments of imagination.

You may not believe in ghosts. But then, neither did I at first, No one does, for that matter, until one actually sees. After all, to see is to believe.

* * * *

Karunan's country house was, perhaps, the most haunted in the whole of Malabar. You could make it out by a single glance at the building, especially if you happened to see it by night, as I did, under a waning moon. A large rambling two-storied building over a century old, it hung disconsolately over the slope of a hill embedded in a virtual forest of cocoanut palms, and its grim sombreness outlined against the severe blackness of the palms shouted of evil influences so loud that no one could ever mistake it.

Karunan, who by the way, was at college with me, had been continually inviting me down there ever since the house and the area surrounding it came into his possession. But one thing or other had always kept me from visiting him, although my desire to go there and dive deep into its notoriety was very great indeed.

I had long known that the house he had acquired had all sorts of evil influences associated with it. This property had originally belonged to a Brahmin family which is now extinct. Some years ago, the only surviving member of this family had mortgaged it to Karunan's father who had just then returned from the Malay States with a fortune made in rubber. Some obstacles had arisen at first when the local opinion was against a Brahmin's property falling into the hands of a 'Thiya'. These were however overcome, but immediately after this transaction the mortgagor Brahmin had died, and strangely enough, within a week of his death, Karunan's father had died too. Thus had my old friend found himself master of the place. Karunan had no intention then of making it of some practical use. In fact for about two years, he had left it utterly uncared for. He would probably have continued to leave it so, had not certain circumstances, which need not here be dilated upon, necessitated his using it as a temporary residence; but within a month of his moving in there with his young wife, the latter, who was six months' enciente had died of a malignant fever, contracted, it was said, after an untimely visit to the tabooed right wing upstairs.

The notoriety of the house had increased with this, and so had my eagerness to visit the spot. But what precipitated my departure was the shocking news of Sadanand's death a fortnight later. Sadanand was a cousin of Karunan and a particular friend of mine. He had scoffed, as I also did at first, at the strange noices that were reported to emanate from the right wing upstairs, and slighting the dissuasions of one and all, he had spent a night at the accoursed place, only to be found dead when they broke into the rooms next morning. His body as I learnt afterwards, was found crouched near the door, with one arm outstretched as if to ward off something, and the other held over the face as if to shield his eyes from a sight he dreaded to see.

I cannot imagine what it was that urged me on to investigate the affair even after this concrete proof of the existence of supreme danger. Call it foolhardiness if you like, but to-day, if Karunan had not demolished the house and you were to ask me to spend another night there alone, I am not sure that I would be quite so enthusiastic about it.

I need not go into details here about my arrival at the house that night, Karunan's reception of me, or his reaction when I broached my intention of investigating the matter of these death-dealing ghosts. I shall likewise skip over the little incidents that followed, which, though interesting, had little to do with the events of the night. Suffice it to say that it needed a good lot of solid talk to persuade Karunan to let me sleep in the haunted wing. And when ultimately he consented, it was with the utmost reluctance that he did so, and even as I followed him up the creaking staircase that led to the scene of my vigil, I could have almost heard him muttering: "Well, my good friend, you are bringing it upon yourself!"

The right wing upstairs consisted of a big hall, a room at either end, and a corridor running the entire length. It was only through this corridor that one could gain entrance into any of these rooms since the staircase lay at its extreme end. A massive, old fashioned table stood in the centre of the hall, and a bare wooden cot lay at the far end. But the most conspicuous of all was a large mirror on the wall directly opposite the door. It was so old that the coating on the back of the glass had almost completely gone, with the result that it gave hardly any reflection. There was something uncanny about it which was noticeable the moment one glanced at it, and when I drew my friend's attention to it, he said that he too had noticed it and that it was nailed so fast to the wall that nothing but breaking the glass would dismantle it. On either side of this mirror, were two large windows which looked out into the open over the moonlit tree tops, letting in plenty of the cool night breeze. I strode towards one of these and looked out through the heavy wooden bars. Below in the moonlight, I observed a number of little square stone mounds of various sizes which I was told, were dedicated to various deities whom the original owners of the house had maintained as protection against evil.

I withdrew from this cheerless scene and noticed that the two corresponding windows on the opposite wall, which should have opened out into the corridor, were shut and nailed fast. This struck me as somewhat odd, but neither Karunan nor anyone else could advance an explanation to this curious feature.

The rooms at either end of the hall were destitute of any furniture, while dust had accumulated abnormally on the floor. Each of these rooms had a window looking out into the open similar to the ones in the hall and a door to the corridor. But this connection to the corridor was also closed and nailed up. It would seem that whoever was responsible for blocking up these doors and windows on one side did not wish to have any kind of outlet from any of these rooms to the passage without, except the main door in the central hall. As to what mysterious purpose this would serve, no one could even hazard a guess and this was the mystery I set out to unravel, a mystery that promised plenty of thrills.

* * * *

On entering the right wing upstairs, alone, late at night after a hearty supper, I found the place thoroughly cleaned and a bed prepared for me on the large cot. A mild perfume of sandal which emanated from the sticks smouldering on the table pervaded the air, and the oil lamp which stood on the table afforded sufficient light.

I had with me a powerful electric torch and a large knife. I do not know why I carried the latter, since ghosts are not elemental bodies that can be knifed to death. It however gave me a

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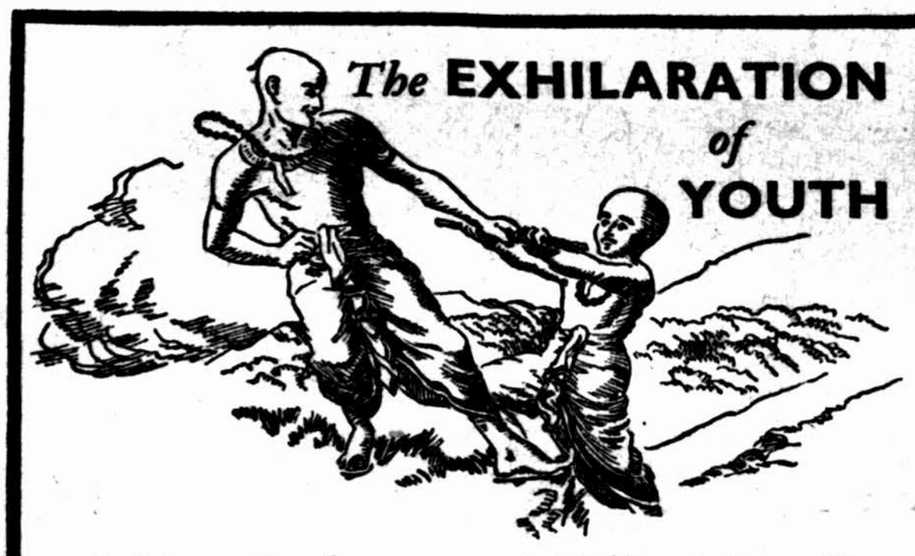

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART UNVEILS BEAUTY

LIFE NEEDS ALL ARTS—ART IMPLICIT IN CULTURE—FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF ARTS—APPRECIATION PRESUPPOSES TASTE—UNBALANCED ARTISTIC SITUATION—INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS ON EDUCATION—RURAL DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT ART—OFFSHOOTS OF MODERN WARFARE—ART ABOVE POLITICS—HIGHLY EDUCATIVE EXHIBITION.

In his illuminating address to the "Kalopasaka Mandal," Vengurla, last month Professor N. S. Phadke discussed the relationship between art and life and pointed out the extent to which art can and ought to permeate every human activity. Art rarely receives from litterateures such a glowing tribute as it did from him. To import and implant beauty in life is the supreme object of art.

Cultural Asset

The aesthetic delight which springs from realisation of beauty has humanising values and is one of the ideals of human existence. Professor Phadke rightly indicated art—the source of beauty as a cultural asset. One of the characteristics of a cultured person is his innate love for beauty. In other words craving for art is implicit in the endeavours for cultural advancement.

Every cultured and, therefore, art-conscious person is an artist. Though he is not an active producer of art, his inner urge towards artistic expression in his daily life entitles him to the distinction of an artist. So far as creation of forms is concerned he would, perhaps, be a better artist than a mediocre painter or sculptor. He is fully alive to and appreciative of the distinctions and functions of various arts.

Fundamentally One

Fine arts like painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dance and drama are fundamentally united; they are the manifestations of the eternal and universal creative principle. The aesthetic capacity of different artists is always varied in expression. The coexistence of various arts in a country at a particular age can be easily explained on such a hypothesis.

A cultured nation never produces an exclusive race of the exponents of a particular art. The simultaneous growth of different arts presupposes the existence of a community which is varied in its interest in and intelligent in its appreciation of art. Since every art is a vital necessity of life, it continues to be a progressive activity as long as it is recognised and exploited as a necessity.

Taste Before Art

Professor Phadke emphasised the development of the genuine literary and artistic taste as a condition precedent to the output of the literary and artistic productions. The artistic taste of man is one of the determinants of the decadence and development of art. It is fostered and moulded from his very childhood by his environments, education and economic conditions.

Art develops as a living and life-inspiring force only when it merges itself in the current of life. In ancient India it was confluent with the individual and collective life of the people. It was a normal expression of life but not an extraneous object for a blatant display in a favourable season as it is understood to-day. The refined artistic taste was not the prerogative of a select few, because culture, in whose concept art was inherent, was a common heritage of the people.

Present Situation

But the India of to-day is entirely different in her attitude towards art. She has created an artistic situation which is foreign to her temperament, traditions and environments and hostile to the very existence of the arts she has cherished so far. Her life and art are almost poles apart. Art has been degraded to the level of a pastime of aristocratic coteries, an intellectual exercise of cultured groups and a handmaid of charity. The art of the elite has triumphed over the art of the people.

The protagonists of revivalism as well as of modernism—the two contradictory schools of artistic

RADHA-KRISHNA

—Mr. Gokuldas Kapadia

thoughts—are making frantic efforts to capture and compel art to dance attendance to the world sanctifitd by riches, authority and academic distinctions. The new order inaugurated by them is bound to fizzle out in the long run, as it does not rest on the foundation of the stable and refined artistic taste, and sense of proportion on the part of its elite.

Wrong Approach

Serving art to the people, which is the aim of the current art-movement, without fostering their taste for it, is as preposterous as forcing food through the throats of those who have no appetite for it. Aesthetic indigestion will be the inevitable outcome of presenting art to those who are unable to appreciate and assimilate it. Integration of art in life is an unconscious and a slow process. It is not stimulated by spasmodic efforts or deliberate planning.

Cultivation of the artistic taste of the people is primarily an educational problem. The system of education, which in a country like India ought to train all the human faculties and instincts has so far repudiated its aesthetic function. The consequence of such a reprehensible omission is quite obvious. The popular interest in art which should be deep, varied and stable, is found to be superficial, scanty and sophisticated.

Unbalanced Taste

The epidemic of cine-mania, which is raging virulently in India, has claimed the stage as its principal victim. Mechanised music has almost stifled the human voice. Modern architecture has swept away the country's traditional architecture as well as sculpture. Whatever be the claims of India as regards her taste for art, her actual artistic situation refuses to concede to her genuine art-appreciation, sense of proportion and discrimination—the characteristic of a cultured and an art-conscious nation.

Since modern India has accepted screen-affiliations, social status, physical beauty, academic distinctions and European credentials as qualifications of musicians, dancers and actors, an artist who claims at least one of them to his credit can easily pass as an artiant in spite of the poor technique and knowledge of his art. What opinion will Professor Phadke form about the artistic taste of the so-called art-loving world in which a mediocre dancer can outshine a first rate painter or sculptor?

Important Suggestions

The observations made by Dr. H. T. Sorley, the Commissioner, Northern Division, during his visit to the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya High School on the educative values of vocational training, drawing and growing flowers in the school grounds are worthy of consideration by the educationists whose conception of educational reforms is restricted only to physical training. The educational system ought to exploit every possible agency calculated to develop the technical skill and the aesthetic sense of the students. The provincial governments must envisage the problem of introducing vocational and artistic bias in education within their jurisdiction.

A complaint against the lack of technical bias in education was voiced by Mr. P. B. Advani, the Director of Industries, Bombay, in his presidential speech at the Hobbies Exhibition. The encouragement of hobbies in the colleges and secondary schools suggested by him is not an effective remedy. What is needed in India is a race of scholars and educationists with a broad and realistic outlook, who can snatch away the helm of the educational machinery from the hands of cynics, puritans and visionaries, and can reorganise the educational system on the basis of the country's traditions and actual requirements.

Art Omitted

A picture of a model village based on moral and economic principles was drawn by Mr. N. K. Roy, Chief Organiser, Rural Development Department, Patna, in his speech at the Patna College on March 21. It is surprising that art, which enshrines the soul of India, is found to be a conspicuous omission from the proposals and programmes for rural reconstruction. No scheme of rural development will be comprehensive and effective as long as it abjures the artistic aspect of the life of village-folks.

Progressive Outlook

The Kansas City Art Institute has introduced "art of camouflage" in its curriculum. Mr. Keith Martin, the Director, remarked that the science of making things look like something they are not so as to confound an enemy is in its infant stage. A war museum, documentary films, and dramas on the war are a few activities in India which have been prompted by the war. The art of camouflage and of blackout are the offshoots of the modern methods of warfare. Will the government introduce them in art education in India in order to enable artists to play an important part in the event of emergency?

In Democracy

Artists, who dissent from the policy of the state in Hitler's Germany, cannot escape the clutches of the Nazi law. But in a democratic country like England, they enjoy perfect freedom of expression of views. The removal—by Mr. Churchill—of the ban imposed by the British Broadcasting Corporation on some artists for their pacifist views reflected the true spirit of democracy. The Premier's dictum, that the holding of pacifist views does not make the musicians play flat, ought to teach India to disown the artists who wear, in their caps, the political feathers of a popular party and play flat.

Educative Exhibition

Unprecedented in the history of the Swadeshi movement in Bombay is the "Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition"—an outstanding feature of the National Week organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It is not merely a display of finished products, but entails high educative values by virtue of the practical demonstrations of the various processes involved in the manufacture of articles of utility and beauty from raw and even waste materials, and also, of the improvements on the traditional technique and tools.

Creditable Progress

The Village Industries section which occupies the whole of Rambag, has several departments such as leather-work, paper-industry, horn articles, sandalwood work etc., and draws a vivid picture of the industrial village life of India. The leather-industry is played on a comprehensive scale. The organisers have laid adequate emphasis on the preservation of the nutritive values of food-stuffs in the process of their refinement.

The Khadi section in Ladwadi records brilliant progress achieved by hand-made cloth in its varied aspects and clearly indicates that Khadi is no longer in the primitive stage of its revival but is able to supply all the requirements of modern life. Drawing rooms and bed rooms furnished in the modern as well as Indian style are additional attractions of the section, though the omission of the designs for murals cannot be overlooked.

Emphasise Art

Rangoli competition, fancy dress carnival and variety entertainments of a high standard constitute the artistic aspect of the exhibition. The list of competitions ought to have included textile designs. "Art in Industry" was, likewise, needed in the series of lectures. The All-India Spinners Association and the All-India Village Industries Association, which share the credit of such a highly educative exhibition, should secure the co-operation of artists and designers in order to develop cottage-arts and the artistic aspect of other industries.

Passing Show

By

D. F. KARAKA

The outstanding feature of this week in Bombay is the festival cricket match and though the scene, is laid in Bombay, one cannot help feeling that it is outside Bombay that it will create the greatest interest. Madras, Poona, U.P.; the States—all over this peninsular, in fact, but not in Bombay. The reason is that Bombay is getting too old for these "college-day" games. Too many other attractions have stolen the limelight. There is racing, to which crowds go to pay pious homage. There is dancing to which the middle class have seriously taken, as if it was the hall-mark of a career. There are so many other ways of entertaining oneself instead of the old favourite, cricket. The city is growing up—to take its place among the other cities of the world

Books

Now and again when a mail boat comes in, book-lovers rush to the local bookshop to get what has just come out of England. In the last lot that came in was a book by a friend of mine—Shamus Frazer. It is a Chapman and Hall publication, a novel entitled "Good-Night Sweet Ladies" So far as I know Shamus, the "sweet ladies" of Mr. Shamus Frazer will be so incredibly, if superlatively, sweet that only an anchorite would willingly wish them good-night, and, indeed, they would do their best to evade such parting by turning night into day, and by dancing up the sun into a breathless, mindless sequence of going places and seeing shows and having a good time generally. That was the Shamus Frazer who wrote "Acorned Hog" and "Porcelain People" and I have no reason to doubt that the Shamus I knew has changed one jot. In the same lot is an anthology which should do well. Published by George Allen and Unwin, it is entitled "I Believe". Among the people who have written in this are Pearl Buck, Thomas Mann, Havelock Ellis, Bertrand Russell, H. G. Wells and others. As the publisher's blurb says: "Here are the intellectual last wills and testaments, professions of faith or unfaith, of philosophers, physicists, biologists, historians, economists, poets, novelists, humorists". What more do you want? These are the sort of books that are coming out of the London that is standing up to Hitler's bombardment. It is the sort of thought and opinion that no amount of bombardment will even silence.

Shades Of Kipling

Among other things by the same mail I saw a dignified volume of Kipling's works, the sort of thing that all 'decent' Englishmen in India should still read. Apropos Kipling I cannot help admiring the publishers and editor of "Under Your Tin Hat" vol. 2. for the parody on Kipling's "IF" which I venture to reproduce in full if only to show the thought and mind—and freedom—of the English people. It is entitled: "Going Crackers." It reads:

"If you can keep yourself from going crackers
At all the things that you're advised to do
When Hitler sends his horrid air attackers
With squibs and bombs to try to frighten you,
If you can hear that hellish banshee warning
Without that sinking feeling in your breast,
If you can sleep in dugouts till the morning
And never feel you ought to have more rest,
If you can laugh at every black-out stumble,
Nor murmur when you cannot find a pub,
If you can eat your rations and not grumble
About the wicked price you pay for grub,
If you can keep depression down to zero
And view it just as a bit of fun,
Then, Sir, you'll be a bloody hero
And, what is more, you'll be the only one."

This is top class and I really wonder that no Colonel Blimp has come forward to say that the publication of this has undermined the prestige of the Raj.

A. I. R.

The All-India Radio is to be congratulated on the series that it is shortly to begin which is entitled: "Books I Read". This series should not only be popular but also instructive and I am looking forward to it in more ways than one. Which strikes me, why does not someone come farward and offer a really good prize for the best literary effort by an Indian during the year. The prize would stimulate young Indian blood to take to the pen. I used to remember the Laidlaw Prize, but somehow of recent years one does not hear any more about it. Does it still exist? And if so for what? And if not why not? Which makes one ask all the litterateurs of the country the question; "Have you read the short story "Sally Bowles which appeared in: "Goodbye to Berlin' and what did you think about it?" Unfortunately in this country there are so many pseudo-culturists that you really never hear about the culture of other countris and you have to be satisfied with magazines that profess to tell you all about art and culture in a nutshell and leave you gessing about the plays of Pandita Shama Rao. Frankly speaking I just cant get there, much as I try. Too much of a lowbrow all I can do is merely to worship this art and this culture from afar

Censorship

Speaking of the A. I. R. I begin to wonder how this august institutions censors the broadcasts of commentators who have to give a running commentary of a sports event and who, so far as I am aware now and again fill up the gaps with this and that matter, completely off the record. So I worked it out for myself and have now made the following scientific discovery. Take for instance Mr. Talyarkhan's commentary on the Festival match. I suppose it goes in through a test tube from the Brabourne Stadium to the A. I. R. (Bombay station) where at the other end of the tube sits Mr. Luxmenon or however the station director's name is spelt. The S. D. listens in to it. He passes "Good morning everybody. This is being relayed from the Bra—" S. D. stops and rushes a telegram to the Member for Communications, Delhi, to be forwarded to Simla if necessary, asking if this is not advertising. Meanwhile A.I.R. Bombay play gramophone records and it the test tube accumulate the rest of what Mr. Talyarkhan is saying in the meanwhile. At 12 noon, that is an hour after the match has begun, S. D., Bombay, gets a telegram in reply to say that all is in order and that the mention of the Brabourne Stadium is in no way an advert. So Mr. Talyarkhan goes on. Meanwhile the game has much changed in aspect but the accumulated matter in the test tube must go through first and so we have the news that all is well with the Rest of India, while actually at that very hour they are facing a complete collapse I could elaborate on this but what is the good of disillusioning the listeners of the radio and in any case as I always prefer to read about the match from a "neutral" paper I don't care what time the news comes through and to what effect. All things considered I expect to find that when this commentator boardcasts a commentary of the next Pentangular—God forbid—we will have "Good morning everybody" and then gramophone records.

Drill With Dummy Guns Banned

LUCKNOW, April 12.

Under instruction from the United Provinces Government the Director of Public Instruction has instructed all school and college authorities to stop their boys from performing drill with dummy guns. There is, however, no objection to school boys being given squad drill and taught to march in line.

Dummy guns include lathis and sticks used for the purpose.—A. P.

INDUSTRIALISATION OF HYDERABAD

Labour Leader Criticises Government's Apathy

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 8.

"The Government of Hyderabad have not seriously set their mind to the industrialisation of the Dominions, while Mysore and other smaller States were feverishly engaged in building up heavy and small industries despite many handicaps and were also helping thereby Britain's war effort", said Mr. M. Fathulla Khan, President of the Nizam's Railway Employees' Union, addressing a large gathering of Railway employees at Lallaguda last evening.

Continuing his criticism of the Government's apathy in this respect, Mr. Fathulla Khan said: "Though there was a show that something was being done—alluring speeches on many a ceremonial and special occasion were heard, and even the ambition of having the port of Masulipatam as an sea-outlet for Hyderabad State was expressed, and thereby an impression created that the State was soon going to be converted into an industrial centre, giving employment to thousands of men—in reality the Government have been utterly indifferent in this respect."

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The Ayurvedic Exhibition organised by the Reception Committee of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference was opened yesterday by Munshi Ram Kumar Bhargava.

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On Eve Of Greatest Battle In History

Greeks Have To Face Nazi Manpower Which Outnumbers 6 To 1

BUT THEY ARE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT FINAL TRIUMPH OF RIGHT AND LIBERTY OVER DECEIT AND SLAVERY

ATHENS, April 12.

"Within a few hours, one of the greatest and most ferocious battles in history will begin if indeed it has not already begun". Declared the Press Minister M. Nicloudis in a broadcast to the Greek people.

Declaring that the Germans would deluge them with false news, M. Nicloudis said that it was inevitable that the Greeks should lose territory in the early stages. In manpower, the Germans outnumbered them six to one, and in mechanical forces, the Germans were a hundred times stronger.

But he declared, in conjunction with our British Allies and despite "ordeals and sacrifices we shall eventually win this battle for Right and Liberty, against Dark Materialism, Deceit and Slavery".—Reuter.

CONTACT BETWEEN GERMAN & ITALIAN FORCES ESTABLISHED

LONDON, April 12.

Athens was subjected to intermittent air raids on Thursday night for nearly four hours and two enemy bombers crashed into flames.

It is reported that contact has been established between German and Italian forces on the Yugoslav and Albanian Frontier.

Although no details have yet reached Athens of the operations in which the British Imperial troops are engaged a British officer who has just returned from the front, states, that British troops were in grand form, full of eagerness for the first encounter with Germans and supremely confident of the outcome.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA TO BE WIPED OFF MAP!

What Hitler Proposes—And.....

LONDON, April 12.

A Berlin correspondent of the Spanish News Agency, to-day, sums up Germany's future plans in the Balkans. He says: "Yugoslavia is to be wiped off the map with Serbia itself reduced to strict limits with a regime of absolute control; the State of Croatia is to be created to serve the problem of German outlet to the Adriatic; the Italians are to be compensated by the annexation of Montenegro to Albania; Macedonia which is now partitioned between Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria may be formed into a single protectorate under Bulgarian control. —Reuter

Jaipur Commissioner As 2nd Lt. Of Life Guards

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12.

A London Gazette announced last night that His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur had been commissioned Second Lieutenant of Life Guards and granted the local rank of Captain.

His Highness has been in England since 1939 when he was temporarily attached to Life Guards.

AXIS SHIPS SEIZED IN U. S.

U. S Banker Leaves For Lisbon To Arrange Purchases

NEW YORK, April 12.

Amid reports that he is to negotiate for the purchases of Axis ships seized in United States ports, Mr. Frederick Stallforth, a New York banker, left by the Clipper for Lisbon to-day (Saturday). Mr. Stallforth refused to confirm or deny the reports. All he would say was: "I am going with the consent of the State Department." Though he carried a passport valid for Germany, he said his business might be finished in Lisbon, as all the papers may be there. He added that, if necessary, he would go to Germany and Italy.—Reuter.

R. A. F. SWOOP OVER BALKANS

Nazi Troops Constantly Bombed

GREEKS' AND YUGOSLAVS' DEFIANT RESISTANCE

German Columns Broken-Up With Heavy Casualties

ATHENS, April 11.

Hell-diving through rain, sleet and cloud, British fighter planes, their wings appearing to scrape the rocky sides of ravines, are swooping low over German columns the length and breadth of the Balkan fronts machine-gunning and bombing.

Day and night Greek aerodromes resound to the roar of bomber engines as relays of the R. A. F. bombers fly in to fill petrol tanks and bomb racks and take off again to play havoc with Nazi troop concentrations.

Columns of German tanks and armoured vehicles had been broken up with heavy casualties when the Nazis captured Monastir (Bitolj) in southern Yugoslavia, it was reliably reported on Friday.

Sixteen miles south of this, vital communication arteries in Florina area were heavily plastered. Troops endeavouring to slash their way through the Greek lines near the Yugoslav frontier suffered terrific punishment.

British aircraft are also bombing enemy columns pushing cross-country towards Albania. Non-stop patrols over the mountainous regions of the front are being jointly maintained with Greek aircraft and they ceaselessly machine-gun German troops and bring back vital information concerning enemy dispositions.

The military situation at present is causing certain apprehension to the Greek population, but the R. A. F. is dealing with German dive-bombers and constant vigilance is giving them encouragement and new faith.

To-day's war communique issued by the Yugoslav High Command states: "In the Northern sector a superior enemy force has reached the river Save by way of Daruvar.

Aftr the occupation of Jagodina, the enemy continued to make progress towards Kragujevac, which was also occupied. German troops entered Zagreb without resistance on the part of our troops. In Albania no events of importance."

Jagodina and Kragujevac are towns situated about 55 miles south-east of Belgrade Both towns are due west of Choupria and Paratsin, which were stated in yesterday's communique to have been taken by the Germans. Thus Nazi thrust is moving across central Serbia in a westerly direction.

Yugoslav troops fighting strongly north-west of Skoplje are re-

(Continued on page 28)

STORM CENTRES IN THE BALKANS.

On Eve Of Crucial Battle For Libya?

Nazis Massing For Stiff Fight?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 12.

According to the "Daily Express" the reinforced Nile army is preparing west of Tobruk for what probably is a "crucial battle for Libya".

Latest reports showed that the Nile Army is concentrating east of the Jebel and Akhdar mountains while, it is also suggested, Nazis are massing for a big battle.

INVASION OF ENGLAND SHELVED?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12.

According to the British United Press, the Nazi officials declared in Berlin yesterday that "the invasion of England had been shelved till a radical solution of the whole Mediterranean conflict wherein the British Armies, Greece and Africa would be completely destroyed."

21 ENEMY AIRCRAFT & 100 TRANSPORT VEHICLES DESTROYED

Derna Aerodrome Bombed: Dump Blown Up

CAIRO, April 12.

Twenty-one enemy aircraft were destroyed by squadrons of the R.A.F. and the Australian Air Force in Libya on Thursday and Friday and 100 motor transport vehicles were destroyed on the road between Tobruk and Gazala.

This is revealed in an R.A.F. communique issued here this (Saturday) evening. It says the R.A.F. and the Australian Air Force continued to harass the enemy in Cyrenaica, by intensive bombing and machine-gun attacks on Thursday and Friday.

A highly successful raid was made on Derna aerodrome by an R.A.F. Fighter Squadron on Thursday. Sixteen Messerschmitt 110s were definitely destroyed on the ground, and also a Junkers 87, which was trying to take off, a Heinkel JU 52, a troop-carrier and two other enemy aircraft were shot down in an air combat, making 21 in all.

DERNA AERODROME BOMBED

Several pilots taking part in this highly successful operation were Free French. During Thursday night, British bombers raided Derna aerodrome registering direct hits on hangars. Tents were set on fire and dump blown up.

On the Tobruk-Gazala Road Motor-Transport columns were heavily attacked by a combined bomber and fighter force. It is estimated that nearly 100 vehicles were destroyed or damaged, and many casualties inflicted.

A Messerschmitt 110, which attempted to intercept, was shot down while raiding Tobruk. An Italian Cant Z 1,007 was shot down into the sea by a British fighter, 60 miles north of Alexandria.—Reuter.

HOW BRITISH GENERALS WERE CAPTURED

Incredible Bad Luck In The Desert

CAIRO April 12.

The story of the capture of Lieut.-General P. Neame, V. C. and Lieut.-General Sir Richard O'Connor was told on Friday by informed quarters in Cairo. It is revealed that they were captured in the course of a military "hold-up" by armed German motor-cyclists off the main Derna Road shortly before midnight on Friday last week.

Staff cars with Lieut.-General Neame and Lieut.-General O'Connor and two senior staff officers had left for their new headquarters further east, but were not following the main Derna road along which demolition work was in progress.

They took to a desert by-pass where they came upon a stationary British convoy with some lorries. The staff cars were attempting to thread their way through the stationary vehicles when a German patrol of motor cycles and sidecars heading from El Meghelli in moonlight took the staff cars by surprise.

A British soldier who was an eye-witness of the incident says that a German soldier armed with a tommy gun approached the stationary staff car and told the generals to alight. A tommy nearby challenged the German who shot him. Another tommy then shot the German gunman. When the situation was fully realised, the two generals had disappeared. The incredibly bad luck which resulted in the capture of the generals is shown by the fact that another staff car with their aides-de-camp which had remained on the Derna road reached headquarters safely.

Major-General M. D. Gambier-Perry, the third senior staff officer to be captured, was taken prisoner in the course of the battle at El Meghelli in which the British took some German prisoners.

The capture of the British generals near Derna is typical of the operations which resulted in the capture of some 2,000 British prisoners, more than half of whom are not fighting men, but attached to maintenance and other services. The majority of the prisoners were taken in small isloated groups when their vehicles broke down in the course of the withdrawal from Benghazi. They did not constitute units as such.

It is authoritatively pointed out here that German patrol activities in Cyrenaica are copied from the British tactics against the Italians, and while the Germans captured some 2,000 British, we captured 20,000 Italians in similar operations. The British and the Germans, say authoritative sources, are now both concentrating their forces in Cyrenaica. R. A. F. reports indicate that the enemy has occupied Derna and El Meghelli.

IN LIBYA

Imperial Troops In Contact With Enemy West Of Tobruk

LONDON, April 12.

In Libya, Imperial forces are in contact with enemy troops in the west of Tobruk.—Reuter.

London Confirms Capture Of Maj.-Gen. C. De Wiart

LONDON, April 12.

The Italian claim that Major-General Carton de Wiart has been captured in Cyrenaica has been officially confirmed in London.

"MOST WOUNDED BR. GENERAL"

Major-General de Wiart is known as the "most wounded British General." Years after the last war he was still having sharpnel taken out of his body. He has lost his left eye and left hand. He had many foreign decorations for bravery. He was head of the British Military Mission to Poland when the Germans invaded that country and commanded British troops in central Norway during that campaign.—Reuter.

ADVANCE INTO SOUTHERN ABYSSINIA

41,000 Enemy Troops Captured Since Beginning Of Operations

LONDON, April 11.

After announcing that British and German troops had met (in identical terms as the Athens communique issued earlier) a War Office communique issued late on Friday night states:—

Libya: Our troops are in contact with the enemy west of Tobruk.

Eritrea: Our advance southwards on the two main roads has been somewhat slowed up by blocks which are now being cleared. The total number of prisoners captured from the commencement of the present operations in Eritrea until the capture of Massawa is 41,000 of which 1,000 are Italian officers, 14,000 Italian other ranks and 26,000 colonial troops.

Abyssinia: While our advance into southern Abyssinia from Italian Somaliland is developing, columns operating from Addis Ababa continue to press the retreating enemy. At Addis Ababa prisoners taken number 5,000 of whom 4000 are Italians. Many more prisoners are being rounded up daily in other areas.'—Reuter.

NEGUS PREPARES FOR RE-ENTRY INTO ADDIS ABABA

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12.

Preparations for ceremonial re-entry into Addis Ababa with Chieftains are being made by the Negus at Bush, a station 150 miles away from Addis Ababa.

KONOYE'S TALK WITH PRESSMEN

Japan's Exertion To Prevent U. S. Joining War

Russo-Japanese Relations Not Worsening?

TOKYO, April 12.

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Admiral Momura, was putting forth efforts to prevent the United States from joining the war, declared the Prime Minister Prince Konoye, addressing pressmen. He contemplated the possibility of the United States continuing to exert economic pressure on Japan, as long as she was a member of the Axis, and engaged in hostilities with China, but one of the real objects of the Axis Pact was to prevent the United States from entering the War, and that was the policy Admiral Momura was following.

Prince Konoye did not believe that the situation between Japan and the United States was worsening. He could say nothing definite about the situation between Japan and the Soviets, but he believed it was not taking a turn for the worse. Negotiations were already under way for a settlement of individual questions between the two countries, and efforts were being made to readjust the situation as a whole between them.

"CONVINCED OF VICTORY OF BRITAIN"

Regarding Japan's economic talks with the Netherlands East Indies in Batavia, Prince Konoye said that the Netherlands East Indies hesitated to supply Japan with raw materials lest they might find their way to Germany. They appeared, said Prince Konoye, to be firmly convinced as regards Great Britain's ultimate victory.

LONDON.—Mr. Matsuoka had a further talk with M. Molotov, the Soviet Prime Minister and Foreign Commissar yesterday.

DUTCH MINISTERS IN BATAVIA

LONDON.—According to the Batavia Radio, the Netherlands Foreign and Colonial Ministers arrived in Java, by air, this morning.—Reuter.

Jap. Troops In Indo-China In Very Limited Number

VICHY April 12.

Japanese troops in Indo-Chinese territory are definitely not in excess of the numbers laid down in the treaty of September 30

This denial was given to foreign wireless reports by the Vichy news agency on Friday.

By the treaty Vichy authorised Indo-China to permit the presence of very limited Japanese effectives. For a short period during the relief of troops, replacements and withdrawals being present together the stipulated effectives were momentarily exceeded.

Now that the operation has concluded, the terms of the treaty are being strictly adhered to, says Vichy.

Japanese warships and aeroplanes were present solely to ensure liaison with the Japanese Armistice Commission at Saigon. These too have now been withdrawn.—Reuter.

SOVIET SUPPLIES TO CHINA

CHUNGKING, April 11.

Large quantities of supplies from the Soviet have reached China, authoritative quarters state. This is regarded here as conclusive proof that negotiations between Mr. Matsuoka and Soviet leaders will not affect the Soviet policy of assisting China.—Reuter.

German Raiders Brought Down

LONDON, April 12.

British night-fighters made several interceptions with German raiders on Friday night, according to the Air Ministry. Lost in clouds which obscured the full moon, the fate of all raiders contacted except one is not yet known, though they were seen to be losing height and speed. The pilots of a Beaufighter and a Defiant engaged two Heinkels just after midnight, some three hours after the moon had reached its zenith.

On landing, they reported that they both probably destroyed their opponents. Somewhere beneath where they had been fighting, a Heinkel crashed and was disintegrated by its own bombs. Another Beaufighter pilot who caught a Heinkel at close range last saw it heading for the sea throwing out showers of oil only 3,000 feet up. A Hurricane pilot followed yet another Heinkel he had damaged out to the sea. One of the raider's engines was out of commission. Its tail had also been shot off.

Four German aircraft were shot down last night (Friday). It is learned in London that the fourth fell to anti-aircraft guns—which thus claimed two—and night-fighters two.—Reuter.

Mahavidarbha Forward Bloc Conference

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Mahavidarbha Provincial Forward Bloc Conference commences its open session here this evening. Sixty delegates have already arrived and forty are arriving this afternoon. Arrivals yesterday included Maulana Imad Sabri of Delhi, President elect and Mrs. Lila Roy of Calcutta the inaugurator.—A. P.

INDO-BURMESE AGREEMENT: MAIN POINTS:

Days Of Free Trade Over!

Regime Of Mutual Preferential Treatment Inaugurated

FORMAL TRADE AGREEMENT IN PROCESS OF DRAFT, TO BE PUBLISHED SOON

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The main points of the Trade Agreement recently signed by the Governments of India and Burma are published to-day, and it is announced that a formal Trade Agreement, now in the process of being drafted, will follow.

Firstly, the signature of this document marks the end of the pre-existent era of Free Trade between the two countries, and inaugurates a regime of Mutual Preferential Treatment. As a necessary consequence, the benefits of the lower preferential duties, which constitute the essence of the scheme, it is pointed out must be confined to goods of Indian and Burmese origin, respectively.

By a notification issued on April 7, goods from Burma, which are not of Burmese origin, have already been rendered liable to full duty. The general principle is that goods of Indian and Burmese origin will enjoy in the market to which they are exported a margin of preference of not less than 10 per cent over similar articles enjoying preferential treatment when imported from the United Kingdom or from Colonies, and a margin of preference of not less than 15 per cent over similar articles, liable to duty at the standard rate.

Secondly, in a certain number of cases on both sides the contracting countries guarantee either free entry, or entry at a guaranteed maximum rates of duty. The adoption of the principle of margins of preference of 10 and 15 per cent, respectively, will in any case mean that goods dutiable from time to time at rates not in excess of ten per cent preferential, and 15 per cent standard when imported from other countries will enjoy free entry when imported from India or Burma, but over and above this the following concessions have been granted.

(1) Burma undertakes to accord free entry to the following articles:—Canned fish, fruit juices, fruits and vegetables (canned or bottled); lead pencils, paper, printing paper, writing paper, coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting, glass and glassware, glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns, glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls, certain electrical instruments and instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical.

(2) Burma undertakes not to tax the following goods at rates in excess of 5 per cent:—Potatoes and onions, cocoanuts, certain chemicals, drugs and medicines, magnesium chloride, toilet requisites, paints, woollen yarn, blankets and rugs and woollen hosiery.

(3) Burma undertakes not to tax the following goods at rates in excess of 10 per cent:—Coffee, certain spices, cigars, toilet soap, woollen carpets and boots and shoes.

(4) Lastly, the following goods, when imported into Burma will be taxable at special rates not exceeding those shown below:—Betelnuts 20 per cent; Ale and Beer, rate of excise duty for the time being in force; drugs and medicines, containing spirit, double the rate of excise duty for the time being in force, Tobacco (unmanufactured) one anna per pound; Cinematograph films (exposed 15 per cent (with separate tariff value for Indian films); Silk fabrics 15 per cent; artificial silk fabrics 15 per cent; Mixture fabrics 15 per cent; cotton knitted fabrics 15 per cent; Electrical Lighting bulbs 15 per cent.

As against these concessions India agrees (1) that the following goods of Burmese origin shall be accorded free entry:—

Dyeing and tanning substances; gums, resins and lac; gums, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and dammer (including unrefined batu) and resin; wood and timber; furniture and cabinetware; tea chests and parts and fitting thereof; cotton (raw); lacquered-ware, iron ore, steel (old: iron or steel); enamelled ironware; copper (wrought) and manufactures of copper (scrap); German silver, including nickel silver; aluminium; unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium; lead (wrought); lead sheet for tea chests; zinc or spelter (wrought or manufactured); tin (block); brass, bronze and similar alloys (wrought and manufactures thereof); all sorts of metals other than iron and steel.

SPECIAL RATES

(2) That the following goods shall be dutiable at special rates not exceeding those shown below:—Potatoes and onions 5 per cent; coffee 10 per cent; the following spices whether ground or unground, viz: cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper 10 per cent; betelnuts 20 per cent; cutch and gambier all sorts 5 per cent; cigar 20 per cent; and tobacco (unmanufactured) 1 anna per pound.

Thirdly, it has been found necessary to regulate separately the tariff treatment of Indian cotton piecegoods exported to Burma and of Burmese kerosene exported to India. As regards cotton piecegoods, whilst the agreement provides for a margin of preference of 7 1/2 per cent only against a general margin of 10 per cent over other similar goods entitled to preferential treatment, the Burma Government pledges itself not to fix the duty on such goods at more than 10 per cent.

Furthermore, the position of Indian textiles in Burma is strengthened by the retention of the quota on Japanese goods at its present level.

As regards kerosene whilst the margin of preference is reduced to 9 pies as against a former margin of 11 and 1/4 pies, the Government of India obtains the right during the period of the war to impose a surcharge equal to the entire margin of preference. The surcharge came into effect on April 7.

EXPORTS OF TIMBER

It was found necessary, fourthly, to deal separately with exports to timber to India and of imports of sugar into Burma. The Burma Government undertakes not to impose an export duty on timber during the period of war. Should it do so, after the war, the Government of India would be freed from the above-mentioned obligation to allow free entry. As regards sugar, the Burma Government undertakes to accord special privileges to sugar imported from India in so far as the local capacity to meet demand leaves a margin to be filled by imports.

Fifthly, rice and broken rice will be retained on the free list and no duty will be levied in India on these commodities coming from Burma so long as they are allowed to be imported free of duty from other countries. On broken rice the Government of India has given an undertaking that if a duty is re-imposed a preference not in excess of 10 per cent or the amount of duty whichever is less, will be granted to imports from Burma.

RATE OF CUSTOMS DUTY

Sixthly, as regards exports from one country to the other, which are liable to excise duty, it is provided in general that the rate of customs duty shall correspond to the level of the excise duty ruling in the country of import.

Lastly, as regards the duration of the Agreement, it is provided that it shall run for an indefinite period, subject to the right of either party to renounce it at six months' notice.—A. P.

RAJKOT CAR SMASH

Police Superintendent Injured

RAJKOT, April 12.

(From Our Correspondent)

The State Police Superintendent, Mahendrasinhji, with his clerk Dhirajlal Tokarshi were motoring for Maliya (Miana). Near village Lajai the car slipped from the road and dashed against a tree. The car was damaged. Mahendrasinhji sustained minor injury on the head. But Dhirajlal's two hands were seriously fractured. He was taken to the Morvi hospital for treament. He has now been brought here and admitted in the west hospital for treatment.

Win Over Minorities Through Love

Pt. Sunderlal's Appeal To Major Community For Change Of Heart: Faith In Non-Violence Reiterated

A change of heart on the part of the majority community was needed to solve the communal problem, said Pt. Sunderlal, speaking at a public meeting held at Tardeo on Friday night, to observe the "National Week." Mr. Umashankar Dixit presided.

Pt. Sunderlal said that the National Week was observed every year to commemorate the tragic incident at Jallianwalla Baugh in the Punjab.

The speaker regretted that the people of India had failed to carry out the constructive programme in its entirety. That was why India still remained a slave country and that was why Hindu-Muslim unity had not materialised as yet. "It is no use blaming Gandhiji," he said, "for his failure to get Swaraj within 12 months. What have you done in these 20 years during which Gandhiji has persistently asked you to follow his programme? If you had followed his instructions in letter and spirit Hindu-Muslim unity would have been achieved and the country would have been a free nation ere long."

He criticised the differences parochial, social and communal which vitiated Indian national life. So long as these differences existed there could be no real Swaraj. A change in the mode of thought and self-purification were needed to put an end to this evil. It was no use merely decrying untouchability. That evil would not disappear till the Hindus were earnest and sincere in their desire to remove it. But above all, they should be inspired by the feeling of brotherhood and love towards the Harijans.

PLEA FOR CHANGE OF HEART

He deeply regretted the daily widening gulf between the Hindus and the Muslims. The differences between them would not be solved except through a change of heart on the part of the Hindus. They should not forget they were partly to be blamed for the demand of Pakistan made by Mr. Jinnah. The time had come when they should turn a new leaf in their dealings with their Muslim brethren. They should win over the minorities through love.

FAITH IN NON-VIOLENCE

The speaker reiterated his faith in Non-Violence as the only weapon for India to achieve her freedom. He also appealed to the people to wear Khadi if they genuinely felt for the starving millions of India.

V. P. Mehta under whose direction bakelite electric accessories are being manufactured in the factory of Plastic Products Limited at Cawnpore.

ATTACK ON "ATHERSTONE"

Puts Up Brave Fight, Tows Safely To Port, And Protects Convoy Successfully

LONDON, April 12.

Details of the attack by 50 German planes on a convoy during which the British destroyer "Atherstone" was damaged are now disclosed. About half the German planes dived on the "Atherstone", releasing about 30 bombs which appeared to go straight for the ship but only three hit her. One signalman on the bridge had a lucky escape when a bomb passed through his legs. Another had to duck to avoid a bomb which fell just clear of the ship. Seeing the "Atherstone" apparently a smoking wreck the planes began to dive on the convoy. They were evidently surprised when the damaged destroyer re-opened fire on them, and still more so to meet the fire of another escorting destroyer whose presence they had failed to detect. They broke off the attack, and within two and a half minutes all disappeared. The convoy passed into safety undamaged and the "Atherstone" was towed safely to port. Within a few days the crew took over a new destroyer and shortly afterwards the "Atherstone" was repaired and is again protecting convoys.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE TO PROPHET

Purdah Meeting In C. J. Hall

A meeting of the Muslim women of Bombay was held this afternoon at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to celebrate Prophet Mohamed's birthday. A large number of Muslim women turned up at the meeting and speeches were made paying tribute to the life and achievements of the prophet of Islam.

The meeting was opened by Hakim Miss Rabia Hamid and was presided over by Mahammudi Begum Sahiba of Wai.

REPORTERS IN PURDAH!

Vague voices floating about in the air were the only means of identifying the speakers who addressed the meeting. The meeting which was convened by the Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committee was open only to women and reporters had to sit in the passage under the Northern staircase of the building and depend upon the microphone for taking down notes.

Hakim Miss Rabia Hamid spoke about the chaotic conditions prevailing in Arabia at the time of the Prophet's birth. Great credit was due to him as the first great social reformer of Arabia.

The speaker laid stress on that part of the Prophet's life that had to do with his fight for freedom of women. Before him women in Arabia were treated worse than animals. The birth of a daughter was considered a curse and pestilential nuisance. He not only restored to woman what was her rightful due but also gave her certain property rights.

TOLERANCE, KEYNOTE OF HIS TEACHINGS

Mahammudi Begum Sahiba of Wai said that among historical figures Prophet Mohamed was unique in the all-comprehensive nature of the reforms he tried to work out. Not religious alone, but the political life of the time, its economic structure and social laws. All came in the sphere of his influence.

Tolerance was the keynote of his teachings, said the speaker. "Honour all prophets and observe tolerance towards all religions," was his motto.

Another admirable characteristic of Prophet Mohamed was his international outlook. He did not believe in the ideas of race or colour or even the narrow boundaries of nationalism. To him all men and all women were equal. His emphasis was on service to humanity, which, according to him, was the best means of serving the Maker.

Other speakers included Mrs. Noorbanu Zackaria Maniar, Mrs. B. Rahiman and Miss H. J. Khatun Mooyina.

In U. P.

Unao Congress Dictators Arrested

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The following arrests have been made in the U. P. during the week-end:

UNAO:—Mr. Habibul Rahman Ansari, Dictator of the Unao Congress Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Unao Municipal Board and President of the District Jamiu-il-Ansar, was arrested at Unao, under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

BASTI:—Raj Jai Narain Srivastava, member of the U.P.P.C.C. has been arrested and taken to the Basti District Jail.

SHAHJEHANPUR: Mr. Shiv Lal Agarwal, Secretary to the Town Satyagraha Committee, has been arrested.—A. P.

Rumania Joins Axis Gang

CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY

Yugoslavian Premier's Defiant Speech Broadcast

LONDON, April 12.

A defiant speech was broadcast by General Simovitch, the Jugoslav Prime Minister from his headquarters somewhere in Jugoslavia on Friday.

"Germany's early successes cannot discourage us," he said. "Though the present situation is difficult, I believe in the justice of our cause. The Bravery of our Army, the help of our powerful Allies and the firm morale of our people will assure us of victory. Our troops are already concentrating on the main battle lines to check the enemy's advance."

"We are conscious", Gen. Simovitch declared, "that we have facing us an enemy incomparably stronger and more numerous. But we are confident in the strength of the morale of our people, in the force of our army, in the friendship of the Soviet Republic to whom we are bound by a special pact concluded on the very eve of the German aggression and in the technical and material help of Britain and America.

"Can't Discourge Us"

The first German successses may be rapid, but they cannot discourage us. The Germans have achieved some gains which were due to the suddenness of their attack without a declaration of war, but not to effective numerical superiority. It is the duty of the citizens to contribute by their calm and courage to the maintenance of order throughout the country and ensure results for the fine effort of our country.

The inhabitants of the whole country should follow the example of the heroic attitude of the citizens of Belgrade, who are bearing heavy blows with pride for the honour of the country. Although the present situation may be difficult, I believe justice of our cause, the bravery of our army, the help of our powerful Allies and the firm morale of our people will assure us victory."—Reuter.

Bucharest Troops Join In Attack

German And Italian Forces Effect Contact In Yugoslavia

BERLIN, April 12.

It is claimed that German troops advancing from Bulgaria across Yugoslavia, effected contact with Italian troops operating from Albania yesterday. It is claimed that the contact was established north of lake Ochrida.

Rumanian forces have now joined in the attack on Yugoslavia, according to an Italian report.

BULGARIA TO USURP STRUMICA SALIENT?

VICHY, April 12.

Bulgaria is likely to move her frontier into Yugoslavia up to the pre-great war boundary, that is, to include the Strumica salient lost then to Yugoslavia, according to well-informed quarters in Budapest. This is similar to the attitude of Hungary.—Reuter.

STRIKE IN FORD MOTOR WORKS SETTLED

DETROIT, April 12.

The strike in the Ford Motor Works at River Rouge has definitely been settled. The River Rouge plant is the biggest single factory in the world employing some 86,000 people.

U. S. Special Envoy In London Made Minister

WASHINGTON, April 11

The rank of minister has been conferred on the United States special envoy in London, Mr. Averell Harriman.—Reuter.

NEW AMERICAN OUTPOST IN ATLANTIC

NEW YORK, April 12.

"The newest outpost" of the United States is the press description of the move to establish American bases in Greenland. President Roosevelt's action has captured the imagination of the American press, even isolationists conceding the wisdom of strengthening America's defences.

Several publicists, however, emphasise that these bases in Greenland will be little value without the British Navy, as America's first line of defence. The only reason we are able to undertake Greenland's defence, they state, is that the British Isles stand unconquered in Hitler's path."—Reuter.

Another U. S. War Observer For London

VICHY, April 12.

The latest American war observer, Major-General Henry Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Corp, arrived in Lisbon, by the Atlantic clipper 'en route' for London, according to a Vichy News Agency massage. The clipper landed in the middle of the night. This is the first time that such a night landing has been made on the Atlantic service.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SHIPPING DISPLACEMENTS

NEW YORK, April 12.

A move which is expected to release quarter of a million tons of shipping for use in the Atlantic is reported in a "New York Times", Washington dispatch.

It is stated that the United States army cargo transports will bring hemp, rubber and chargoal from the Dutch East Indies thus releasing tonnage for the Atlantic.

Transports bound for the Phillippines will continue to the Far East returning to the United States with full Cargo.—Reuter.

U. S. CONVOYS OF AID TO BRITAIN

CHICAGO, April 12.

Colonel Donovan, who recently returned from a tour of Europe as the President's special envoy, urged in an address here that the United States should institute convoys of aid for Britain immediately.—Reuter.

A PRINCELY DONOR

Major Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal, who has made a handsome contribution of Rs. 1,40,000 to the Aligarh Muslim University for the extension of the Technical Institute.

MALTA'S DEFENCES TAKE HEAVY TOLL OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT

132 Italian Planes Desiroyed & 58 Damaged Till Now

MALTA, April 12.

Since the war with Italy began, Malta's fighters and anti-aircraft defences have definitely destroyed 132 enemy aircraft besides 44 probably destroyed and 58 damaged, it is officially stated.

British fighter losses for the same period are 29, but ten pilots are safe.

Two Messerschmitts were shot down and one Junkers and two Italian fighters were probably destroyed over Malta on Friday when enemy raiders were engaged by British fighters.

POLISH PRESIDENT'S EASTER MESSAGE

LONDON, April 11.

The Polish President has given the following Eastern message to the United States on the occasion of the visit of General Sikorski exclusively through Reuter:—

"This day ends the martyrdom of Christ the whole Christian world turns with eyes full of sorrow towards cavalry and with grief awaits the terrible moment of Christ's death.

His heart burning with love of goodness was pierced by a spear symbolising violence and the brutal merciless strength of evil.

It seemed as if the whole world would sink for ever into the abyss of slavery and into darkness, unhappiness and suffering. But faith does not die in human hearts so greatly tried to-day by God, faith in resurrection, faith in the triumph of good over evil, justice over violence. Christ's resurrection came about.

To the great American nation on whose hospitable earth live many sons of Poland so terribly martyred and crucified, I want to convey to your noble President and all you, citizens of the greatest democracy, all my compatriots, all people of goodwill my best wishes in these days of suffering and sorrow which, nevertheless, is the feast of joy and triumph.

I want to express my unshakable belief that evil will be overcome by good and the world after passing through its present martyrdom will rise again to a free, just and happy life."—Reuter.

for Easter Presents
Lovely sandals of printed canvas; special soles; and covered wooden heels
2/8
Fashionable wedgeheels. Combination uppers of red or brown suede and white kid leather
10/15
Stylish combination Shoes of white nubuck and brown calf leather
13/15
Bata

Combay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 2, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 15, 1360
Parsi: Avan 11, 1310.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION—An extraordinary meeting of the general body of the association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the registered office.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJAN SAMAJ—Mrs. Rajalaxmi Venkatram will give a Veena and vocal recital of Carnatic music to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. with suitable accompaniments.

ILLATHER SAMAJ, DHARAVI—Tamil New Year Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. Mr. N. N. Aiyer will preside.

DEBATE ON CONGRESS POLICY—The present Congress policy is suicidal to India's interests, will be the subject of a debate to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Vanmali Hall Building, Dadar.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION—The annual Easter Social and Whist Drive will be held in the Divecha's Public Town Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

STUDENTS' UNHEALTHINESS—Yogiraj Umeshchandraji will deliver a lecture on the above subject to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Ramtirth Yogashram, 448, Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

AMBEDKAR'S BIRTHDAY—The 49th birthday of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday) by the Depressed Classes of Bombay.

VAMBORI TOWN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Under the auspices of the above association (Bombay Branch) the annual meeting will be held at Dadar, 4 Jer Mansion, Pasta Road, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR—The Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 9 p.m. (S.T.) to 11 p.m. (S.T.)

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI—Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ—The Matunga Arya Samaj celebrates the 16th anniversary from the 11th to the 14th inst. Every day there are morning and evening programmes. All lectures and Bhajans will be in Hindi; but every night there will be one lecture in English.

FREE ART EXHIBITION—Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, the 9th Free Fortnightly Art Exhibition will be held at the Society's Hall, to-day (Sunday) from 9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Admission free to all.

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND—A concert of the Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S. Yellapurkar.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA—All lovers of Kannada literature are cordially invited to a discourse on "Kannada Nada Padagalu" (Folk songs) by Mr. R. Chakravarti, at the National Kannada Education Society's school, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G.I.P., to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m (S.T.)

LATE SWAMI SARWADANANDJI—Under the auspices of the Port Arya Samaj a condolence meeting will be held to mourn the sad demise of the late Swami Sarwadanandji Maharaj, a great Sanyasi of the Vedic Lore and a follower of Maharshi Swami Dayanand, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Samaj Mandir. Dr. V. M. Kaikini will preside.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM—The 3rd anniversary of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozilali Seva Sangham will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Sunderabai Hall, Queen's Rd. (Churchgate side), at 5 p.m. when Mr. K T. Chandi will preside and Dr. P. S. Nair, Jenab Abdul Salam and others will speak. The programme includes a farce by the members of the Association, dance by the Samsi Sisters, songs by Miss Meera Kate, etc.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, BOMBAY—Public functions for distributing certificates of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha Examinations will be held to-day (Sunday) as per following programme at (1) Vile Parle Centre under the presidentship of Sjt. M. S. Pendharkar. Convocation address will be delivered by Sjt. Kamlesh at Tilak Vidyalaya at 8 a.m. (2) Andheri Centre, under the presidentship of Sjt. Barfiwala. Convocation address by Sjt. Kantilal Joshi at Madhavsi Amersi School, at 8 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Trail of the Vigilantes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Flight Command" Daily at 5-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"One Night in the Tropics" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"He Stayed for Breakfast" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 12-30 noon.
WEST END—"Ghar-Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sign of the Cross" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Kum Kum" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

LECTURE ON BHAGWAT GEETA—Mr. M. R. Gopalacharya, founder of the Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will deliver a public lecture on Geeta, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in Shree Ramakrishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Tambe Hall, Dadar (B. B. and C.I. Rly.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"I am the Resurrection and the Life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL PARENTS' ASSOCIATION—First social gathering of the association will be held in the school premises, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Mayor of Bombay, Dr. J. A. Collaco and Mrs. Collaco will be the chief guests.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE—To-day (Sunday) there will be a debate at 4 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Miss K. B. Senjit will propose that "in the opinion of the House 'Eat, Drink and Be Merry' is the best philosophy for Life". Miss K. K. Vakharkar will lead the opposition. Mr. M U. Sapre will preside.

SHREEMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN—On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan there will be a weekly concert of Indian music in the Kalabhavan hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. Yeshvantrao, Sangeet Kesari, will sing Pathani songs on this occasion.

In "B" Ward

To-day's programme in 'B' Ward is as under:—

7-30 a.m. Prabhat Phery, Starting from under the office of "B" Ward District Congress Committee to Harijan residence at Valpakhadi. Sjt. Mavji Gordhandas Kantawala will lead the procession.

8-30 a.m. Mass Spinning Demonstration. Harijan Vas—Valpakhadi—in the Municipal Compound, near Laxmi Narayan Mandir.

2 p.m. Jallianwala Day Procession. Starting from under the "B" Ward District Congress Committee to Azad Maidan, meeting there with the B.P.C.C. procession.

Kalyan Taluka Peasants' Union

A meeting on behalf of the Kalyan Taluka Peasants' Union was held at Khurda Ambishiv, a village near Badlapur, on Tuesday. About 50 peasant women were present for the meeting. The meeting was addressed by Mr. D. G. Phansikar, Mr. Y. K. Godse and Miss Godavari Gokhale. The Agriculturist Debt Relief Act and Tenancy Act were explained to the peasants. It was decided to request the Government to apply the abovementioned two Acts to the whole of the Thana District.

The peasants were invited to attend the Kalyan Taluka Peasants' Conference to be held at Ambernath on the 4th May, 1941.

CUTTACK, April 12

The Government of Orissa have published a bill for the standardization of weights in the province. This has been also recommended by the Partially Excluded Areas Committee of which Mr A. V. Thakkar is President.—A. P.

Mr. Devji Gopal who was arrested on Wednesday.

TANGIER AS SUPPLY CENTRE FOR AXIS COUNTRIES?

LONDON, April 8

The Tangier correspondent of the "News Chronicle" cabled on April 4:

Tangier is becoming a supply centre for Spain and German-occupied countries. Goods reaching Tangier from the United States covered by the British navicerts are reaching Spain, France, Italy and even Germany.

The Spanish steamer "Motomar" unloaded 3,500 tons of goods in New York comprising of flour, sugar, olive oil, butter, coffee, mineral oil, sondified parafin and motor car tyres and accessories which are gradually leaving Tangier for these countries.

British Airway's Plans For 1941

Some anxiety concerning British air transport has recently appeared in Parliament. The Secretary of State for Air has had to assure Mr. O. E. Simmonds, for instance, that he will maintain all those commercial services which are essential to military communications. He has also had to reassure Wing Commander J. A. C. Wright that an Atlantic service will be operated this summer and that British Overseas Airways will operate it.

After the shabby treatment of British commercial flying in the earlier days of the War, the questions which were put in the House of Commons had an ominous ring (writes "The Aeroplane"). If members, usually well informed on flying subjects, felt impelled to ask for re-assurance, others who are equally interested in the future of British air transport may justly inquire into the anxiety which moved them.

Plenty of work lies ahead of British Airways this year and the need to do that work efficiently will not be affected by the procession of other aeroplanes which may be passing across the Atlantic. The plans provide for two services a week between Great Britain and America during the summer months; for three or four services a week between England and West Africa by way of Lisbon and, perhaps, French West Africa; for possibly one service weekly between West Africa and South America; and for frequently connecting services between Lagos and Bathurst and between Lagos and Khartoum. These are services which, for the most part, had not been contemplated before the War. They are services which can be undertaken only by civil aeroplanes because they involve calls in neutral countries, as, for example, at Foynes and Lisbon.

SHORTAGE OF PLANES

The aeroplanes which British Airways possess are plainly insufficient for the work. After the loss of the Clyde at Lisbon on Saturday, it has the Clare, the only remaining long-range Short flying-boat, and it should soon have the Champion and the Cathay in strengthened form for long-range work. It hopes shortly to acquire in the United States three of the Boeing 314s, Clippers similar to those used on the Atlantic run by Pan-American Airways. With those six craft the Corporation might hope to run its six or seven services a week, westwards to America and southwards to Africa. For the heavy traffic between West Africa and Khartoum, it has ordered eight Lockheed Lodestars. If the ports of call in French West Africa are arranged, the de Havilland Flamingoes would be able to relieve the flying-boats on some of the long runs, but only four of these craft have yet been handed over to the Corporation and some of them will be wanted this year for certain new services contemplated in the Middle East. Eight Flamingoes are on order.

Another piece of the emergency route for which aeroplanes are needed is that between Lagos, where the line from Khartoum ends, and Bathurst, where the flying-boat terminal should be organised as a convenient jumping-off place for South America. The A. W. Ensigns, with their new engines, were intended for that duty, but all eight are still awaiting the slight modification which must precede the fitting of the new engines. Apparently, plans for British commercial services this year rest on a somewhat uncertain foundation. If the Corporation gets its Boeings, the Atlantic and West Africa services may be assured.

If it gets its Lodestars, the Khartoum link will be safe. If it gets the rest of its Flamingoes, the new Middle East service can come into existence. If it could have its Ensigns modified, the long-range aircraft could be relieved of the link between Bathurst and Lagos. The uncertainties which exist while the fighting Services compete for some of the same equipment or monopolise all the labour which might do on a small modification job, are more than an Imperial service should be asked to accept in making its plans.

Perhaps the anxiety of Members of Parliament arises out of a feeling that some of these uncertainties should have been removed by now. No other agency can supply the services. The Empire cannot do without them. The case for making the necessary equipment available is thus unanswerable. If obstacles have been put in the way, the Government would be wise to remove them.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1941
New York: April 12.

Previous closing	11.25
To-day's opening	11.28
Difference	+3
To-day's closing	11.28
Difference	+3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 229/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 224/0
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 213/0

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: April 12.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

May (11.19/19) 11.31/31
July (11.15/15) 11.28/28
October (11.09/08) 11.23/23

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: April 12.

Previous closing	4.03
To-day's closing	4.03 1/4

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: April 12.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: April 12.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: April 12.

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16) 0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: April 12.

There was no trading during the night session

"CONSERVING DOLLAR EXCHANGE"

Newsprint Also Now To Be Subject To Import Trade Control

NEW DELHI: April 12.

To conserve dollar exchange, the Government of India have decided to subject newsprint to import trade control, it is announced. In December 1940, when the Government decided to bring paper and pasteboard on to the list of goods which are subject to import trade control, they specifically excluded newsprint from the scope of such control. It is now considered that there is a possibility of reducing consumption of this paper and with this end in view the imports of newsprint have also been subjected to licensing.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-4-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.011 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.9 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 96.4 degrees 8.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.0 degrees 5.5 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 48 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 248 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-4-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Forward Bloc

AMRAOTI (Berar), April 12.

As Sardar Sandul Singh Caveeshar is detained in Lahore during the Easter Week, the emergent meeting of the Forward Bloc Working Committee which was to be held here to-day, has been postponed to a later date.—United Press.

Film Fare For Easter Holidays

Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas in "He Stayed For Breakfast" at New Empire.

Mary Boland and Nancy Kelly in "One Night In The Tropics" at Excelsior.

'Lagan' & 'Naya Sansar' Score

'He Stayed For Breakfast'—A Fine Comedy

There are now three new pictures in town. 'Naya Sansar' at Roxy is now two weeks old but the enthusiasm for it remains as if it was released yesterday. There are numerous people who tried to get tickets at Roxy but have been unable to secure them so far or reserve their seats. The story of 'Naya Sansar' being the best picture has already travelled far and wide.

* * * *

'Naya Sansar' was followed after a week by 'Khajanchi' and 'Ummeed' the Pancholi and Ranjit productions respectively at Krishna and Opera House. 'Khajanchi' has attracted attention as the first Hindustani picture from the Punjab for its clean story, good photography and very likeable musical tunes of its songs. 'Ummeed' has a social story and Ishwarlal and Prabha in chief roles. That has gone far to popularise this Ranjit picture at Opera House.

* * * *

The release of 'Lagan' the latest film photographed and directed by Nitin Bose for New Theatres created another wave of enthusiasm among the film fans and particularly those who have not forgotten 'President' and 'Chandidas.' Nitin Bose is a respectable name in the film world and that is responsible for the crowds at the Minerva, no less than the fact that Saigal and Kananbala are co-starred and that they sing some very fine songs.

* * * *

'Gharjavai' will soon be out of West End to make room for Navyug's new film 'Amrit'. 'Punarmilan' is doing so well that it will easily celebrate its silver jubilee at Majestic. 'Padosi' at Central is a Prabhat picture and therefore, it is unnecessary to say that it will have its full run as other Prabhat productions.

* * * *

Among the foreign films, 'He Stayed for Breakfast' at New Empire is easily the best film and the next place might be given to 'Flight Command' at Metro for its big adventurous scenes in the sky.

Babes In Hollywood

By BRIAN YOUNG

The babies run the show in Hollywood. For their personal comfort, even the most insistant director will overlook his strictest regulation.

When there's baby on the set, the most glamorous of stars is forgotten. A director's word, usually law, comes to mean slightly less than nothing. The baby is the centre of everything—mental, sentimental and physical.

It was six years ago that a baby was first given a role running throughout a picture, Maurice Chevalier's "A Bedtime Story." Baby LeRoy was the infant and his actions on the set are legendary. Being a natural-born imitator, he copied everything he saw. Which was amusing to everyone, except his director, when he decided to mimic the other stars' every move when playing close-ups with them. Such infant antics were unheard of in the best Hollywood circles.

When Bing Crosby first came on the set of "East Side of Heaven" at Universal, he looked at one-year-old Baby Sandy, then turned to Mischa Auer and said. "Neither of us has to worry about who's going to star in this picture now".

Despite their "tyrannizing" on the sets, babies were definitely making a place for themselves in Hollywood. When Metro-Goldwyn Mayer got around to making its third of the Thin Man pictures, they had to dig up a baby for William Powell and Myrna Loy. After looking over 836 prospects, William Anthony Poulsen, Jr. was honoured with his first motion picture role—and an important one it was. It was especially edifying for Junior, because he was not only seen throughout the film, but lorded it over forty-eight other babies in the baby party sequence.

It was in this scene that is really proved his stellar temperament. But, instead of complaining to Director W. S. Van Dyke II that he didn't approve of the attention being given the other infants he took matters into his own hands. A few well-directed "heymakers," and William was left alone in front of the camera, with squealing babies scattering in all directions.

There have been numerous other pictures with babies in the cast, but outstanding among them is the important screen role in Eddie Cantor's starring pictures, "Forty Little Mothers."

For "Forty Little Mothers," Director Busby Berkeley looked over nearly 1,500 babies at the M-G-M casting office. Over 100 were given screen tests. And then Ber-Kely found his baby performer. While the rest of the would-be infant starlets were minding their men business, one tiny tot, eight-months-old Chum, carried on a beguiling flirtation every time Berkely came within range. He couldn't resist Chum's guarding advances, especially after seeing them on celluloid and Chum won the role.

The first day Chum worked, Baby Actor proved to one and all who was "boss." It had been planned to "shoot" a scene where Cantor sings a lullaby, "Little Curly Hair", to the baby. But Chum was having a nap.

Baby snoozed for thirty long minutes, while the company waited. Then Chum awoke feeling especially playful and definitely not in a receptive mood for a lullaby. So the company waited two hours more before Chum again became drowsy enough for Eddie to sing him to sleep.

No picture has to adapt itself to its stars as does the one featuring a baby. Chum, for example, was allowed on the set just four hours each day, and at least half of that time was spent in resting.

The other 120 minutes can be spent before the camera, but must not be continuous. There's no overtime work for baby. This is the edict resulting from joint sessions of the State Labour Commission, the Los Angles City School Board and the Producers' Association, completely protecting the infants.

There aren't many of the important stars in Hollywood who can boast the same attention the film baby gets. Chum, for example, had his own dressing room, with a large sign "Baby" on the outside. He had his own hairdresser, rated special attention from the wardrobe girl, and was under the constant care of a trained nurse from the studio hospital.

A welfare worker is always on hand to be sure that everything is all right. Sent out by the School Board, she clocks the number of minutes before the camera and minutes of rest, checks on the tempearature of dressing room and the set, guards against unnecessa-

(Continued on page 25)

Film Advisory Board

Work Going On At Full Pressure

The production Unit of the Film Advisory Board is working at full pressure. "Sappers and Miners" has been recorded with commentary by Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan. The studio sequences for the "Royal Indian Navy" film have been shot this week at the National Studios by Mr. Bhaskar Rao of Prabhat who was recently joined the Unit. As soon as Mr. Bhaskar Rao has finished the Navy film, he is going to start work on the "Census" film. Preliminary shooting has already taken place on this production and there have been preview glimpses in last week's Movietone News, item on the Census provided by the F. A. B.

This is only a part of the production activity. A 5-minute film on the "Indian Air Force" has been shot at Juhu. The incident chosen for the film was a report of an enemy sea raider off the coast of India. A film on the activities of the Indian Troops in the famous African Campaigns is in preparation and for this a foreward, specially recorded last week, was spoken by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claud Auchinleck during his visit to Bombay.

Wadia Movietone report that their production for the Board will be finished within the next week. This is an entirely experimental film and something quite new in shorts. A technique has been used which has never been attempted before in any part of the world.

Mr. Ezra Mir has joined the Unit for a short period and is making a film which will survey "India's War Effort". His invaluable knowledge of Indian films is standing the Unit good stead in his search for film material. Besides these activities there are six films in preparation.

The Board released last week in sixteen local cinemas "India Arms for Victory" a film which gave an idea of the huge quantities of armaments being turned out by the India factories. This week again the Board is showing in about a dozen theatres "Drums in the Desert" which gives a vivid picture of the organisation of the various Allied forces in the Western Desert which have made the recent glorious victories possible.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY

is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". If repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc.. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from really competent and influential persons of position for selling the remaining shares of the Bengal Share Dealers Syndicate Ltd., on lucrative remunerations. Successful workers will be placed in charge of the Branches to be opened in all important business centres of India to transact the Syndicate's main business as Stock Share & Finance Brokers and Investment Advisers. Applications to be made to the Managing Director at 3 and 4, Hare Street, Calcutta. (4758)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Any job for free-lance journalist. age 26, nationalist, specialising politics, economics, military and foreign affairs; references. Book and paper commissions. Box No. 14446, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Shops, Single-rooms, Double-rooms, Flats, Garages, (Single Rs. 10, Double Rs. 15). Apply J. K. Building, Gamdevi. Tel. No. 42228. (14379)

Public Notices

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY

CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (Supply) (Contracts Directorate) New Delhi, invites tenders for the stores detailed below required at

Tender No. P|SY|TM-47-B|2J.

Article Timber Teak (Burma Malabar or Kanara) Planks of sizes—c. ft. 38.300.

Price of tender forms etc., is Rs. 10 per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferrable Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), (Contracts Directorate) New Delhi quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 4 P.M. on 3-5-1941.

Applicants not already on the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply), (Contracts Directorate) list of approved contractors, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers.

N. B.—

Tender forms are also available for sale at Branch Offices of the Contracts Directorate at Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore, as well as in the Offices of Controllers of Supplies at Madras, Lahore, and Karachi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the prescribed tender fee direct to the Officers concerned.

No. SY|TM-47-B|2J, dated New Delhi,

Copy forwarded to:—

A.D. of C., 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
A.D. of C., Shahibagh House, Wittet Road, Bombay.
Controller of Supplies, Punjab Circle, Lahore.
Controller of Supplies, Sind Area, Karachi.
Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, Madras.

(4630)

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to push our buttons. Terms moderate. Send Rs. 3|- for our sample set. Friends & Co., 33, Nabadwip Lane, Dacca (Bengal). (14319)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Earn Rs. six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, **Bombay.** (14449)

Matinees To-day & To-morrow at 1-30 p. m.

2ND Week

A rich father is no qualification for wooing and wedding

RANJIT'S Roaring Comedy

UMMEED

Director: MANIBHAI VYAS

Cast:

ISHWARLAL, PRABHA, NURJAHAN, DIXIT, KESARI

Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

DRAWING CROWDED AUDIENCE SINCE FRIDAY

A MIGHTY POWER

That blows to pieces the unholy intrigues of Traitors and Tyrants.

TORPEDO TORPEDO

VISHNU'S FASTEST THRILLER

Starring:

SHAH ZADI— YASHWANT DAVE

Director:—

MANSURI, B.A.

Friday to Monday 4 Shows 1-45, 4-30, 7 and 10 p. m.

SUPER Talkies

SEE IT DURING THE HOLIDAYS!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Mighty Devotional Picture

RADHIKA RADHIKA

Starring:

NALINI JAYWANT

★

IN 7TH WEEK

PATHE

3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

Matinee To-day at 1 P. M.

Dearness Allowance Sanctioned For Rly. Workers

War Material Being Manufactured On Extensive Scale

HYDERABAD, April 10

"The results of the past year indicate very forcibly the benefits that the Nizam's Government and the public have derived from the long-sighted policy of State control and co-ordination of transport. Also it has enabled this organisation to play an important part in the war effort." This observation is made in the report on the preliminary review of the Working of the Nizam's State Railway for the year ending March 31, 1941.

The review further says, "The Railway has successfully handled—in addition to its increasing general traffic—a large amount of military traffic and its workshop facilities have been expanded to cope with the production of considerable quantities of war material. The extensive training schemes in operation in the State have also been created under the aegis of the Railway administration.

"The road transport services have not only carried some 13 1/2 million passengers—coordinated with its railway services—at low standard fares, and scheduled timings on some 4,120 route miles but the technical side of the organisation has been expanded to deal with an important branch of the training of military technical personnel, and many men trained locally are already on active service.

"The air transport organisation at Begampet is providing the vital facilities for the training of Indian air force pilots on a large scale and only the foresight in building up the ground organisation and technique for the purpose of air development has made the present training centre possible."

The net anticipated earnings of the whole transport undertaking including the State Railway, road and air transport services for 1940-41 are Rs. 139 lakhs as compared with Rs. 122 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 115 lakhs in 1938 39.

Dearness allowance to low paid staff which was announced by the management recently will take retrospective effect from September 1940.—A.P.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

One Of Vichy's Leading Personalities

LONDON, April 8

C. Holerton, the Moscow Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cabled on April 4:—

M. Gaston Bergery has been appointed French Ambassador in Moscow in succession to M. Erik Labonne.

M. Bergery was once a Radical Socialist Deputy, and, M. Herriot's 'Chef de Cabinet' when the latter was Foreign Minister. Today this 45 year-old Alsatian is a hundred per cent totalitarian.

He is regarded as one of Vichy's leading personalities and a specialist in economics and foreign affairs. His wife is an American. He was formerly married to the daughter of a revolutionary, Leonid Krassin, who died when he was the Soviet diplomatic envoy in London in 1928.

The French Embassy staff in Moscow has been ordered by Vichy to avoid all contacts, even social, with the British Embassy.

City Harijans To Celebrate Amberkar's 49th Birthday

The 49th birthday of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the accredited leader of the depressed classes will be celebrated on April 13 and 14 by the Harijans of Bombay. The following will be the programme of the two days :-

April 13: A photo of Dr. Ambedkar will be taken in a procession from Naigaum, B. D. D. Chawls at 3 p.m. to Hindu Colony and then to the Kamgar Maidan, Parel.

The other processions from B. D. D. Chawls, DeLisle Road and Worli will join the procession at Naigaum at 2-30 p.m.

A mammoth meeting will be held at Kamgar Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. S N. Mane, B.A., Bar-at-Law at 5 p.m. Speeches by prominent men will be delivered.

April 14: A drama staged by "Chandrodayah Natya Mandal" will be performed in Damodar Thakersey Hall at 8 p.m.

A mass meeting of the Harijans of Bombay Suburbs will also be held at Bandra on Sunday at 5 p.m. The meeting will be proceeded by a procession

BRITAIN'S NEW AEROPLANES

LONDON, April 8

The Air Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—

Britain's new Hurricane—Hurricane II has spread its wings. It is faster and more heavily armed than its famous predecessor.

Thus our mighty fighter fleet now consists of the Spitfire III, Hurricane II, Tornado, Whirlwind and the Defiant.

Another arrival is the Napier Sabre, with a wonder engine, released from the secret list by Lord Beaverbrook two weeks ago. It was designed by Major Bernard.

OMISSIONS COMPETITION

Generally an artist when asked to submit an illustration for printing, first makes the sketch in pencil and then inks it out for a block to be prepared. The pencilled drawing is then erased out.

The artist who was asked to draw certain illustrations for the competition was somewhat careless in retracing them in ink with the result that some portions of the illustrations have not been reproduced in the printing.

In each of the illustrations A,B,C .... some part or portion has not come out. These defects or omissions are given in the series numbered 1,2,3, ... but they are not reproduced in the original size or position. You have to find out the missing part for each of the illustrations A,B,C ....

For example illustration "H" is that of a bird but a part of its wing is missing. That part is shown in No. "8" but it is in a different position and also much larger in size than the missing part in the picture. We therefore enter No. 8 against illustration "H" in the picture. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon entering only one number against each illustration and submit as many entries as you like together with the entrance fee of annas 8 for each coupon before 16th April, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

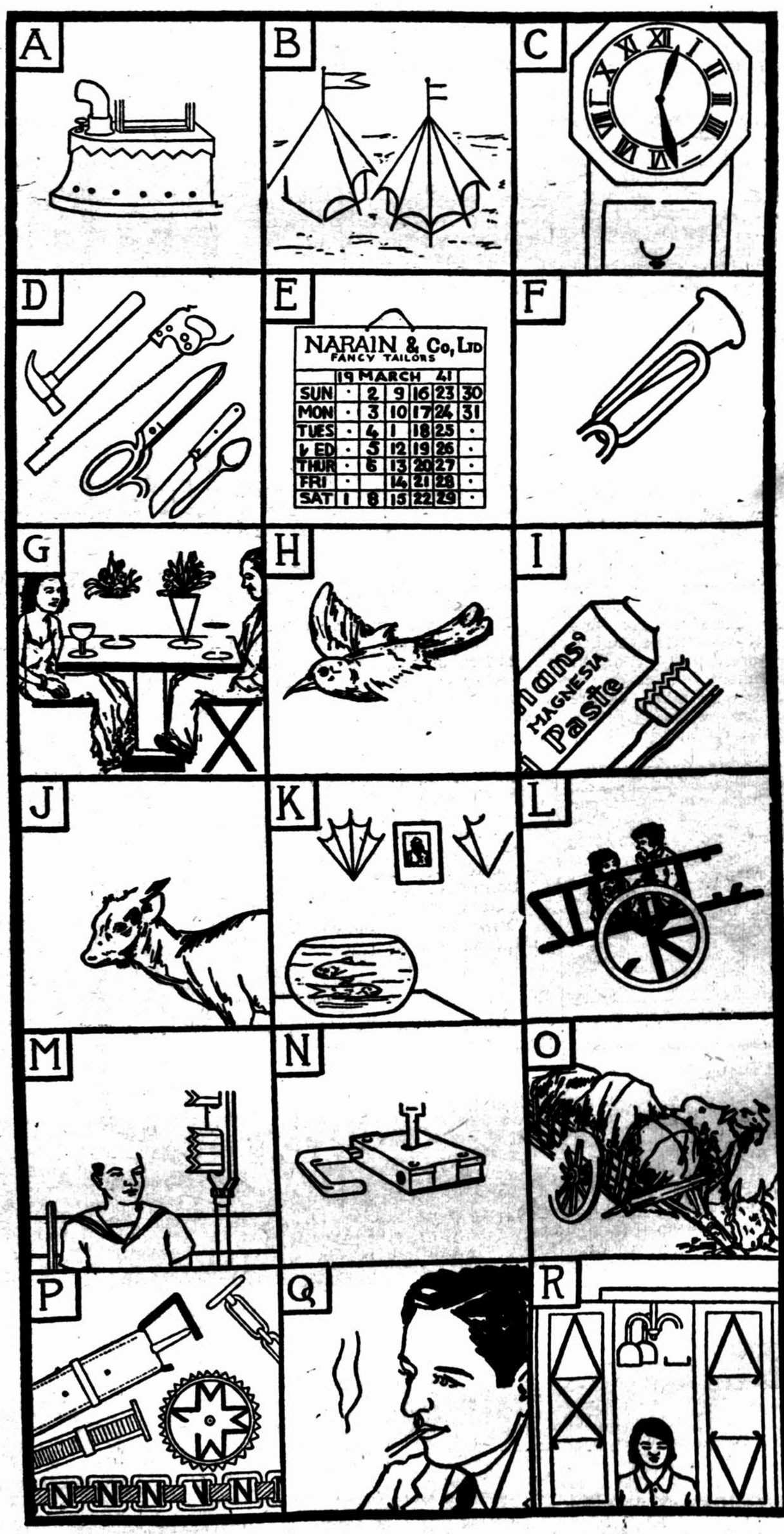
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th April, 1941. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8 No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



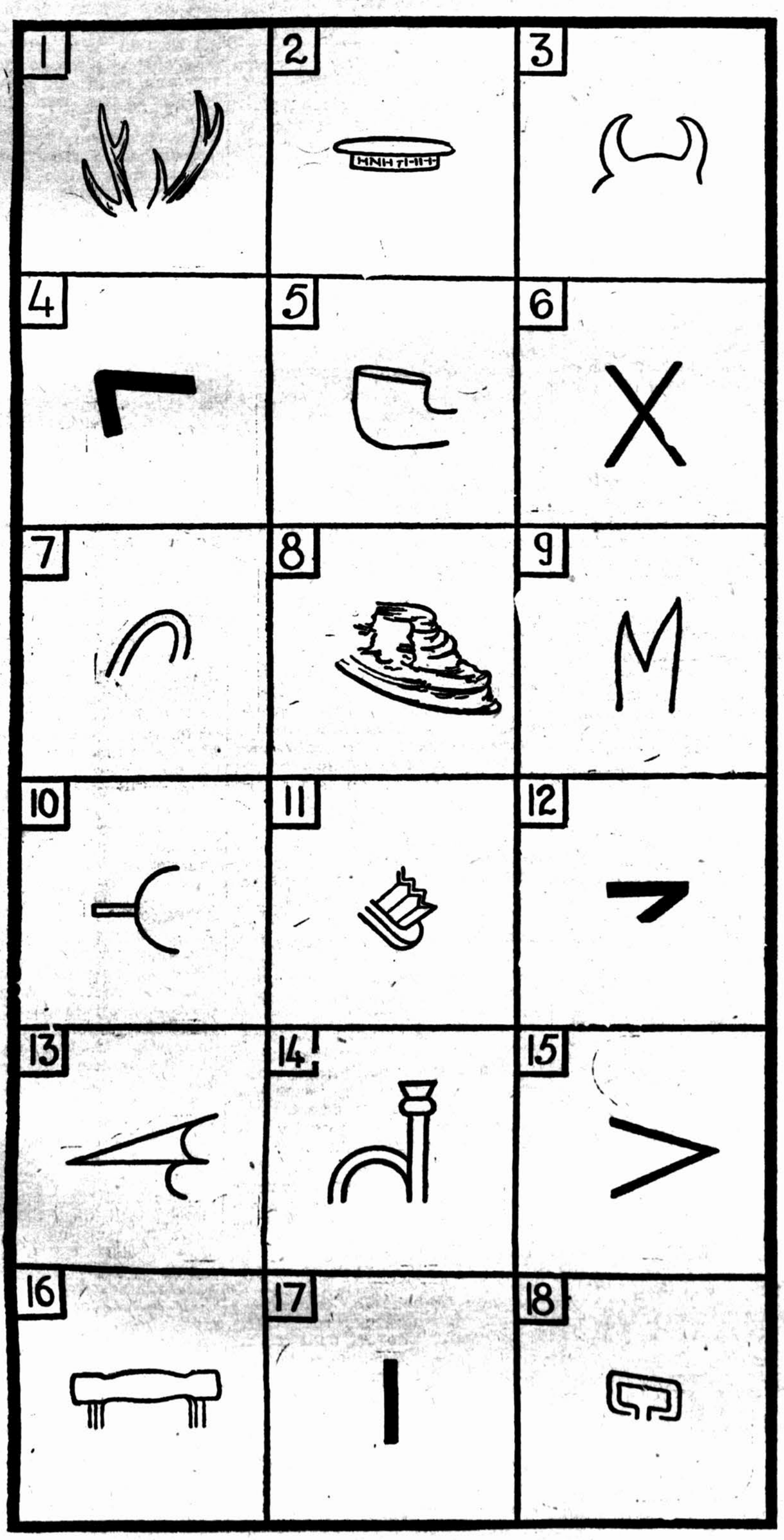
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

16TH APRIL, 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 31).

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Omissions Competition.

13/4/'41.

A	
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R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Junk May Win The War

Scrap Heaps And Waste Products Go To Make Arms And Ammunitions

Junk is big business. If rags bottles, and bones, in household quantities, are of national importance, think of the values in waste from big industries, the mountains of scrap iron, rags, and paper high-piled in the junk yards and ware houses of every city. Even in peacetime, for the practical purposes of production, the scrap yard is an iron mine, a rag-mill is a sheep ranch, and the waste-paper warehouse is a valuable lumber camp, writes Leslie Garden in "Maclean's Magazine", Toronto.

From the iron collected in scrap yards and the wastage recovered from manufacturers, comes between fifty and sixty per cent of the steel produced by blast furnaces to meet the myriad industrial needs to which steel is vital: from discarded garments and manufacturers' oddments the rag factory produces low-price wool for extensive use in new clothing and other textiles; from the waste-paper warehouse flows an important contribution to another mighty industry, that of paper and its allied products.

Rag Factories

"Slightly used" metals play a significant role in the mighty steel industry. In 1938 the United States used 21,345,000 tons of scrap-yard metals to make 28 349-991 tons of steel ingots. The latest Government figures available, those for 1936, show that Canada's blast furnaces for that year used 641,659 tons of scrap iron and steel compared with 446,271 tons of pig iron.

Now, pig iron is new iron. It has experienced none of this world's buffetings except a refining process after being mined as raw ore. Last year the United States price of pig iron averaged 21.27 dols. per ton with comparable scrap averaging 13.54 dols. So you will see that scrap is an important money-saver to industry—and to us, children of the steel age. Incidentally, the Department of the Interior of the United States has estimated that each ton of scrap saves the mining of two and a half tons of iron ore, one and three-quarter tons of metallurgical coal, and one-half ton of limestone.

So much for the place of "junk" in relation to the production of such things as hair-pins and bedsteads. Now let us take a glance at our sheep ranches, or, if we persist in being realists, at our rag-mills.

There are rag-mills in Canada that can reclaim more wool in a year than 200,000 Australian sheep can produce. I have visited one Toronto mill which, under pressure, could turn out over 2,000,000 lbs. of wool—and without taking the full twenty-four hours of every day and 365 days in a year the sheep need to do it! More than that, the factory can do this on one floor with an area of only 5,000 square feet, while Australian sheep would need a space of up-to two million acres for the job.

It is doubtful if any of our clothing and other textile discards escape the rapacious jaws of the rag-mill. When a garment arrives at this gateway to a new round of service, it is expertly dissected by the industry's anatomists. Linings and padding are sent to the paper-mills, where they are likely to emerge as felt insulation or linoleum bases. Half of the average garment ends in this way.

Reclamation Of Wool

The general rag factory is interested in the recovery of wool rayon and cotton, in that order of importance. The rayon recovery is processed to do service as stripes in lower-priced men's and women's clothing and for the manufacture of women's dress goods. Cotton recovery is mainly used as machinery wiping waste, for which there is an enormous demand. The railway companies also use huge quantities of mixed wool and cotton thread waste for packing purposes. So far, the price of cotton has not been high enough for its reclamation for use in dress goods to be worthwhile.

Reclamation of wool is the rag factory's principal concern. Under peacetime conditions there is not sufficient virgin wool to meet normal requirements. In time of war the supply falls far short, for in each soldier's outfit there are 30 lbs. of wool. Ten million soldiers equal 300,000,000 lbs. of wool. The virgin wool industry would take years to meet such an extra demand on an economic basis.

Recovery of wool from rags is not a difficult process. The factory workers sort the daily influx of waste—a large proportion of it clippings from garment manufacturers—according to quality and colour. The rags are then placed in a chemical solution that cleans them thoroughly and removes all cotton and other vegetable matter. Dried at a temperature of 235 degrees, the wool eventually emerges germ-free and dyed according to the colour required.

Use Of Waste Products

All heavy overcoats, excepting those of the highest price, contain considerable remade wool. So do ordinary trade blankets and other heavy textiles. Tweeds usually contain a high percentage, and even lighter garments, such as lower-priced women's dresses, frequently carry a fair quantity of wool that has done duty one or more times in the past. Worsteds, better knitting wools, women's hose, and felt hats never contain reclaimed materials, because the waste product lacks the cohesive qualities required in their manufacture.

Certain branches of commercial salvage offer financial possibilities to the man who is neither an "ol' clo' " merchant nor a factory owner. Should you have an old house on your mind, the salvage specialist may be glad to put money in your pocket for removing that obstacle to your happiness. On the other hand, he may charge you for wrecking it, because the materials it contains are worth only the labour for the job, or less.

However, the better bricks from the building will find their way into the back fill of new buildings, the stone will be used as rubble foundation, or recut for trim; if of suitable sizes, the lumber should meet a ready market; the plate-glass may next appear in a show-case, or as a mirror in my lady's boudoir; the plumbing fixtures will be snapped up from the dealer by the less affluent home-maker; the boilers, radiation, and pipe will be reconditioned and again enlisted in the war against winter.

Utility Of Scrap

"Salvage keeps the prices of many manufactured necessities at an attainable level", said one leading broker. "It is impossible to compute its contribution toward circulating everyday goods at accessible prices. There would be an economic collapse if scrap were not used in these articles. I believe that one reason for Russia's slow and inefficient industrial development has been the absence of scrap and waste replacements. There, practically everything has had to have a virgin source. And look at their prices for what we consider necessities!"

The collection and treatment of waste is probably as old as mankind. It was introduced into England industrially early in the nineteenth century. But not until the last war did salvage emerge into the public view as an important factor in national economy. Everyone knows how the Germans, in their frantic search for essential minerals, "conscripted" even the housewives' pots and pans. Not so many know that England, too, tackled the conservation of waste nationally under the stimulous of wartime economy.

It was found that local authorities in Britain were disposing of about ten million tons of refuse annually. It was estimated that seventy-five per cent of this might be reclaimed, treated, and restored to a cycle of usefulness. Prices of raw materials were rising rapidly, and the salvaging and re-employment of 750,000,000 tons of discarded materials became important. The Government established a National Salvage Council, on which were representatives of its principal departments. This council reclaimed much of the material hitherto consigned to dumps and destruction.

By the time the war ended, the success of the council's efforts had impressed many local authorities, who saw revenue in the refuse that had previously cost them money to destroy. A number of these authorities formulated salvage schemes of their own, and during the past twenty years sixty-five mechanical sorting plants have been operating in Britain.

Assisted by the Ministry of Health, these sixty-five municipalities and others have given a lead to municipal salvaging throughout the world. Germany has watched their operation very closely, and during the past two years the German Government gave special instructions to its agents to report on all detail advances made by the British in their salvage operations. In Germany every town of over 30,000 population has to turn back all usable waste materials to the industries than can use them.

Last year one of Britain's urban districts, with under 30,000 population, received a cash return of about £3,000 for its refuse—clinkers, baled scraps, rags, loose paper, baled paper, cinders, and dust.

To Win War

Another small district reported a nice income from the sale of fine and coarse screenings, fine ash, clinker aluminium, copper, iron, pewter, lead, pottery lead, brass and silver, mixed metals, tins, bones, broken glass, bottles and jars, milk-bottles, rags, carpets and bags, baled newspapers, bread, rubber, and broken records . . . .

To-day, more than ever before, junk is important. Junk may win the war.

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Festival Cricket

Maharashtra Faced With Defeat

Sohoni's Century Averts Utter Collapse; All Out For 308

On resumption of play on Saturday, Maharashtra were all out for 308 and forced to follow on.

The Rest (1st Innings)	**487**
Maharashtra (1st Innings)	**308**
Maharashtra (2nd Innings) for 2 wkts.	**64**

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At 10-45 a.m. on Saturday Deodhar inspected the pitch and requested it to be rolled. This was done. The match was resumed punctually at 11 a.m. and Sarawate faced to bowling of Saeed Ahmed. A scoreless over was sent down. Bannerjee took charge of the ball at the Church Gate end and his first was also a maiden over.

Saeed Ahmed had Sarawate tied up, he just sort of stopped all that came down. Saeed sent down the third successive maiden of the innings. Bannerjee might have added a fourth barren over, but his last ball was turned to the leg for two. The first scoring stroke came in the thirteenth minute of play. A bye had taken Sarawate opposite Bannerjee, and the latter with the fifth ball of his third over completely beat the batsmen. Sarawate cut a sad picture when up against either of the bowlers operating and no one was surprised when he left with a duck (158-3-0).

HAZARE COMES IN

V. S. Hazare came to the crease midst cheers.

Bannerjee was making the ball bump often and had the batsmen ducking. In his fourth over this bowler no-balled three times, the eleventh no ball of the innings.

Hazare cut Bannerjee for two to open his account. This batsman with a lucky glance to the leg off Saeed Ahmed reached the boundary and sent up on the boards 170. At this figure Hazare had earned double figures and Sohoni had just passed 60. The first half hour of play had given Maharashtra 16 runs, Hazare and Sohoni gave their side the next ten runs in seven minutes.

At 180 Major Nayudu took Bannerjee off in favour of Amir Elahi, Sohoni scored no runs of his first over Gul Mahomed was given the ball vice Saeed Ahmed. This Northern India bowler, who can mix his attack from the slow spin stuff to medium and fast, conceded a single to Hazare. Probably to allow Amir Elahi a change of ends, he was taken off after an over and Vinoo Mankad put in charge. Hazare played a maiden, Amir Elahi came on at the Club end, Gul Mahomed being relieved. A confident appeal against Sohoni was made when Engineer broke the wicket after Amir Elahi had beaten the batsman playing forward to his second ball. This was turned down by the Umpire. The score at this juncture was 182. Things had slowed down again and at the end of the first hour 35 runs had been collected. Sohoni in these sixty minutes had added eleven runs to his previous total of 59.

When Hazare drove the ball straight to the screen behind the bowler, Mankad. Maharashtra peaked 190.

At 12-7 p. m. Maharashtra reached 200. Hazare put his side to this figure when he got Mankad through the slips for two. Two hundred had taken Maharashtra 207 minutes.

ENGINEER'S POOR WORK

Engineer was guilty of another lapse, for, at 201, he dropped Sohoni, with 76, off Amir Elahi's bowling. The batsman celebrated his escape by driving the bowler to the off screen. At 12-14 Hazare hit Amir Elahi to the leg boundary and sent up 210 and reached his individual thirty. Shortly after Sohoni got past eighty. This batsman had a lucky escape, Mankad almost took his bails with a glorious ball.

THE NEW BALL

At 217 Major Nayudu decided to take the new ball and entrusted the attack to Bannerji and Saeed Ahmed. Three singles raised 220 on the boards exactly at 12-30 p. m. They had put on 66 runs in 90 minutes' play Sohoni put away Bannerji to the leg side. He should have got four, but for some smart work by that great little fielder, Bhaya. His work robbed Sohoni of two. The brace credited to the batsman saw 91 go up for Sohoni. Immediately after Sohoni was hit on the shoulder with a rising ball from Bannerji. A little attention and he faced the bowler again. Bannerji could not intimidate the batsmen and runs steadily followed in off his bowling. He gave six runs in one over and allowed Maharashtra to get beyond 230. Saeed Ahmed's went into the Club House at this time. Major Nayudu gave the ball to Amarnath.

AMARNATH'S GREAT CATCH

Bannerjee got his second victim of the morning quarter an hour before lunch, thanks to Amarnath who held Hazare in the slips, taking a flying ball—a real good catch. Hazare was playing well when he was held. His forty included four fours, there was not a flaw in his stroke work (237-4-40).

Deodhar came to the crease midst prolonged cheering. Bannerjee, however, greeted him differently. He had the Professor deal with some ugly bumping stuff. With a brace of Amarnath, Maharashtra's captain, raised 240 on the boards.

SOHONI'S CENTURY

In the meanwhile Sohoni was creeping steadily to his century at this time he was with 97. He got Amarnath to the screen behind, sending the ball fast along the turf and reached 101. His century had taken 258 minutes and had eight fours in it. He had one life at 76 when Engineer dropped him behind the wickets, Maharashtra reached 250 three minutes before lunch. The score at the break was 256, Sohoni standing with the good figure. 101, and Deodhar had eleven.

Lunch with His Excellency the Governor and pictures taking by cameramen delayed the resumption of the game this afternoon by a quarter of an hour.

Amarnath bowled from the Club end. He gave Deodhar a brace and then played the bowler to point. His call for a run was correct, but a brilliant pick up by Mushtaq and a surprisingly smart return that hit the wicket had Sohoni's career ended. The batsman was just getting home. This was unfortunate for the Maharashtrian supporters expected the Deodhar-Sohoni partnership to last. Sohoni's efforts, except for the life he received from Engineer at 76, Sohoni's century stand had been flawless. His play all-round the wicket was good and he blended enterprise with caution splendidly (258-5-101)

M. M. Naidu who had come out to join his captain failed to stay. He attempted to hit a rising ball from Bannerjee to leg, mistimed his shot and cocked the ball up beyond the wicket-keeper. Amarnath from the slips moved quickly to the falling ball and held Naidu (259-6-1).

BANNERJEE'S FOURTH VICTIM

Bannerjee got a fourth victim when he clean bowled K. M Jadhav, taking his off stump. Jadhav had come in after Naidu had left (264-7-4).

Y. N. Gokhale filled the vacancy. This now definitely pointed to a substantial first innings had by the Rest of India as Maharashtra had lost three wickets in less than half an hour for eight runs. If Maharashtra had lost three cheap wickets, their captain, Deodhar certainly heartened his sides' supporters by a series of beautiful strokes that proved he was a veteran full of good cricket.

MANKAD'S FIRST WICKET.

At 275 double change in bowling was made Mankad relieving Bannerjee and Amir Elahi taking the ball from Amarnath. Five singles and 280 was hoisted at 2-55 p.m. Runs came steadily and three runs by Gokhale through the slips off Amir Elahi saw 290 go on the boards. These last ten runs had come in eight minutes. Mankad got his first wicket under rather strange circumstances. A ball, apparently judged as going off the wicket by Gokhale, had the batsman's left knee put to it. It broke, missed the knee, and glanced on to the wickets (296—8—14).

S. G. Shinde came out to Deodhar to form the penultimate partnership. He took a brace off Mankad and then another two to send three hundred up at 2-8 p.m. This figure had taken Maharashtra 314 minutes. Shinde failed to stay as at 308 Bannerjee took a good catch at silly mid-off to dismiss him. Mankad being the bowler to benefit (308—9—7).

The Maharashtra innings closed at 3-20 p.m. Deodhar playing forward to Amir Elahi was smartly stumped by Engineer, making some small amends for his earlier bad wicket keeping. Deodhar's 33 was a brilliant affair. Bannerjee returned the best bowling figures, four for 73. Amir Elahi generally very successful on the Brabourne Stadium pitch could only take one wicket for 64. Perhaps, the only satisfaction he had was that Professor Deodhar was his victim.

MAHARASHTRA FOLLOW ON.

One hundred seventy-nine runs behind the Rest of India's first innings total, Maharashtra were made to follow on. A start was made at 3-40 p.m.

R. V. Bhajekar faced Bannerjee and took single off the last ball of the first over. S. W. Sohoni partnered Bhajekar. Amarnath, who took the ball at the other end sent down a maiden. The first boundary of the innings came from Bhajekar when he steered C. Amarnath through the slips. Another two off the same bowling sent up 10 in 14 minutes, two extras and eight runs from Bhajekar. Sohoni had yet to break his duck. The last over before tea was taken by Major Nayudu, he relieved Bannerji. When the teams went in, the innings was 20 minutes old in which time 11 runs had been collected, Bhajekar 9 and Sohoni 0.

AN EARLY DISMISSAL

Amarnath took the first over after tea. Off his second ball Bhajekar took three, Bhaya stopping a strong stroke to the off near the boundary. These three took Bhajekar past 10. Bannerjee took the ball. His first ball was a no ball. The next delivery broke up the first association. Bhajekar edged a ball to Engineer behind, who brought off a fine catch. (15-1-12). This was a bad start. R. B. Nimbalkar filled the vacancy. Sohoni opened his account off the first ball of Amarnath's second over. A pretty glance to the leg by Sohoni that yielded a single saw 20 go up after 37 minutes' play.

For no addition Sohoni left. An appeal by Bannerjee for obstruction was upheld (20-2-5). Maharashtra had good reasons to be cautious and 21 runs were seen on the book in 45 minutes.

Nimbalkar crisply cut Bannerjee for four to send up 30. The figure had taken 35 minutes. The same batsman with a graceful stroke to the off reached double figures

Amir Elahi relieved Amarnath at 32. The bowler made a confident appeal for l.b.w. against Deodhar when the batsman stopped the ball with his pads. Two boundaries from Deodhar off Amir Elahi sent 40 on the boards exactly at 5 p.m.

Bannerjee was taken off at this point and Major Nayudu took the ball himself. He allowed five runs. Runs came more rapidly and fifty was hoisted at 5-5 p.m. The half century had come in 64 minutes. Things were going fast now. Nimbalkar turned Amir Elahi to the leg boundary and sent up sixty. This gave the batsman twenty. Deodhar equalled Nimbalkar's score almost immediately after.

At 64 Vinoo Mankad was tried out with the ball vice Amir Elahi. This was the last over for the day. When stumps were drawn Maharashtra had 64, Deodhar (not out) 22, Nimbalkar had one less than his captain.

THE REST OF INDIA (1st Innings) **487**

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)

R. V. Bhajekar, b Saeed Ahmed	26
S. W. Sohoni (run out)	101
R. B. Nimbalkar, c Mankad, b Nayudu	52

(Continued on page 24)

Members of the All-India Cricket team are being introduced to H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, on Saturday, during the lunch interval.

V. S. KHANDEKAR

An Appreciation

By T. V. PARVATE

The man who has been elected to preside over the Silver Jubilee session of the All Maharashtra Literary Conference now in session at Sholapur is a celebrated figure in Marathi literature. During the last few years he has acquired All-India reputation also, because of his film stories in Hindustani as well as in Marathi.

* * * *

He is no other than Mr. V. S. Khandekar. He is just a little over forty to-day. He stood 7th or 8th at the Matriculation Examination in 1913 and obtained a scholarship at the Fergusson College. Owing to adverse circumstances he could not pursue his college studies. He has passed only the Intermediate Arts Examination. He took up the profession of a teacher in an obscure town in Ratnagiri District, which may better be described as a village It was the famous Shiroda, a scene of lathi attack during salt Satyagraha days and, therefore, is to Maharashtra what Dharasna is to Gujarat.

* * * *

His struggle in the teacher's thankless profession has been well brought out in his first novel "Kanchanmriga", which has an obviously autobiographical touch. Then followed "Hridayachi Hank", which, for all I know, is not autobiographical, but positively biographical, being the portrayal of the frustration of the hopes and aspirations of an idealist and progressively inclined theatre-player. What brought him widespread fame was his "Don Dhruva," in which all the good points of the Gandhian outlook on life have been elegantly brought out. It has been followed by two or three more novels and in all of them, we find how the author's mind has been evolving towards higher and higher idealism.

* * * *

Mr. Khandekar has written ten novels so far besides six film stories. No less than sixteen collections of his short stories have been published. He has written a fine biography of Agarkar, the first editor of the 'Kesari' and a critique of Gadkari's works also. As a literary critic, Mr. Khandekar has few equals. Some of his books have been translated into Gujarati and Hindi also.

* * * *

His literary qualities are closely skin to those of the late A. B. Kolhatkar and the late, Ram Ganesh Gadkari. He fully shares their imagery, versatility, magnanimity, patriotism and public spirit. He is superior to them in one respect. While a spirit of reckless abandon, characterised their works and individual behaviour, Mr. Khandekar has a keen sense of responsibility and precaution. He claims literary discipleship of the late Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar and seems to have imbibed the virtues of service and self-sacrifice and a keen sense for justice and fair play for all, from the study of Agarkar's career and works

Festival Cricket

NAYUDU'S CLEVER TACTICS COMPEL FOLLOW-ON

Sohoni's Praiseworthy Effort: Maharashtra Facing Defeat

(By J. C. MAITRA)

It was fighting cricket all through on Saturday in the Festival match. On the one hand the Maharashtra batsmen tried their utmost to score as many runs as possible. On the other the Rest of India bowlers and fielders, led by Major C. K. Nayudu, employed all their abilities and acumen not only to check the scores, but to dismiss the opposing batsmen as cheap as possible.

BATTLE OF WITS

In this battle of wits and mastery of the game, the Rest of India carried the day. Everybody seemed to do his part admirably. The fielding was superb. Mushtaq Ali, Gul Mahomed, Rangnekar, Bhaya and Amarnath showed remarkable keenness in their ground fielding. And Nayudu handled the field and his limited bowling stock with perfect judgment. Banerjee was in deadly form which no doubt contributed to a great extent to the downfall of Maharashtra. I was not, however, impressed with the work of Engineer behind the sticks. His chief fault lies in his failure to gather the ball every time. Unless he is able to do so, he cannot be as safe and dangerous as a wicketkeeper should be.

THE TURNING POINT

Sohoni associated with Hazare after the early departure of Sarvate, was going on well. Both these batsmen playing very cautiously raised the total from 158 to 237. Then Maharashtra got a rude shock in the dismissal of Hazare. Amarnath brought off a brilliant catch in the slips off Banerjee. Much was expected of this star batsman. His comparatively poor contribution of 40 and early dismissal cast a gloom on the Maharashtra camp.

Deodhar who came in next, was not at all comfortable to Banerjee's express deliveries, particularly the bumpers. He tried to avoid the Nawanagar bowler as much as possible. Still things were not hopeless. Deodhar was gradually settling down. At this stage Maharashtra met with the worst piece of luck, which eventually showed to be the turning point of the match. A hasty second run and an extremely smart throw, but a lucky hit by Mushtaq Ali from a fairly good distance saw Sohoni run out. With him the hopes of the All-India Champions ever reaching their opponents' total vanished.

MOST PRAISEWORTHY EFFORT

Though not without blemishes Sohoni's innings was decidedly heroic. It was certainly more valuable than the centuries recorded by Vinoo Mankad and Rangnekar for the Rest, having regard to the fact that the Maharashtra batsman had to face a much superior type of bowling and grand fielding. It was indeed remarkable how "C.K." was able to command team-spirit and team-work of the highest class. That was to a great extent responsible for the success of the Rest.

BANERJEE WORKS HAVOC

Maharashtra fell short of their opponents' total by 179 runs. Consequently they had to follow-on. They have already lost two of their best wickets, Sohoni and Bhajekar for 62. It is hardly likely that they would amass such a big score which will enable them to beat the Rest.

Banerjee was responsible for six wickets of the day, and if he bowls to-day as well as he did yesterday, Maharashtra's fate is sealed.

Football

De Montmorency Tourney Smi-Final

LAHORE, April 12.

The second semi-final of the De-Montmorency Football Tournament between the North Western Railway and Lahore District Football Association ended in a draw this evening, each side scoring one goal

FINAL ON MONDAY.

It is understood that the final between the Mohammtdan Sporting Club and the Winners of Sunday's match will be player on Monday (April 14) at five o'clock His Excellency the Governor of tht Punjab will give away the prizes.—A. P.

Prof. Deodhar's Team For Sind In September?

KARACHI: April 12.

"We hope to be able to arrange for the visit of an outside team in September next, for a cricket match with a provincial side," said Mr. C. B. B. Clee, President, Sind Cricket Association, when asked about the letter from Prof. Deodhar (Maharashtra), expressing his willingness to bring a strong team to Karachi.—A. P

Editor Of "Sabnam" Asked To Give Rs. 1,000 Deposit

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 12.

Under the Indian Princes' Protection Act, the agency has asked security of Rs. 1,000 in cash, before 19th April, from the editor of "Sabnam", for publishing an article under the caption "Marathashahi" in Dhrol. This newspaper is being printed in Lohana Hitechhu Press, at the Civil Station.

Aga Khan Cup

Bhagwant Club In Semi-Final

CUSTOMS BEATEN AGAIN BY ODD GOAL IN THREE

A large crowd turned out at the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday evening to witness the trial of strength between the Bhagwant Club from Tikamgarh and the Customs Athletic Club of Bombay in the quarter-finals of the Aga Khan Cup Hockey Tournament. These two teams had met recently at Delhi in the Yadvindra Cup Tournament in which the Tikamgarh team won in the replay by three goals to nil. The local fans had hoped that the Customs would now avenge their defeat on their home ground. They had nearly done so by securing a lead of one goal in the initial moiety. But the visitors got into their own in the second half and emerged victorious by the odd goal in three.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS.

In the first period, the Customs did not allow the visitors to have things in their own way. Their defenders literally crowded Zutshi, Kishan and Co. out of their danger zone. They resorted to all kinds of questionable tactics to hold them at bay. Their forwards on the other hand found the opposing defence to sound and capable to overpower. It was only on occasions that there were spirited attacks from the flanks. While the visiting forwards did the bulk of the attacking the Customs managed to gain the lead through Milne.

BHAGWANT'S SPARKLING DISPLAY.

It was in the latter period the spectators were treated to a sparkling display of hockey. With the hot pace the visitors had set up from the very commencement of the game the Customs defence could not keep up. This gave the Tikamgarh forwards to shine in all their brilliance. Kishan, their inside right, was the most prominent among them. There is no doubt that they fully deserved to win. They will now meet the G.I.P. Railway in the Semi-finals.

The weakness of the Customs lay in their intermediate line. No one of the half-backs could do his part of the job well. Failing to check the nippy forwards from Tikamgarh, they tried to hustle them out more or less. In Durga they found one who paid them back in their own coin. It was likely that the Customs would have lost by a bigger margin, if they played a more open game.

MILNE SCORES.

The Customs initiated the attacking movements and were within the shooting range of the opposite goal. But they were driven back and the Tikamgarh forwards carried on the raids to the other ends. Three short and one long corner came within seven minutes from the start. All of them proved abortive. Milne then got away on the right flank and tested Nanney Lal, the Bhagwant Club Custodian with a hot shot from close range. The goal-keeper cleared it away smartly. The Customs continued pressure for some time. But the Tikamgarh forwards were on the offensive soon again. Questionable tactics were resorted to by some of the defenders on both sides. Afzal of the Customs and Durga of Bhagwant Club were warned, the latter by both the umpires. Two minutes before the interval Milne got possession of the ball, when he was unmarked and took the Tikamgarh defence completely by surprise by beating Nanney Lal at the far end.

KISHAN'S BRILLIANT GOAL.

Crossing over with a lead of one goal, the Customs put forth greater force and determination into the play. The visiting forwards were however, on the scene ere long and the Customs goal had a narrow escape. They returned to the attack immediately after and MacMurray, their right-winger, collaring a pass from the left, beat Couton with a rising shot which left him guessing. Spurred by this success, the Tikamgarh forwards engineered several raids and the Customs defence had a lot of difficulty in keeping them at bay. It was seven minutes from the end when Kishan, the brilliant inside-right of Bhagwants, dodged a host of defenders and notched a beautiful goal. Kishan had the Customs goal again at his mercy. Couton saved the situation by knocking off the stick from the attacker's hand. Next a hot shot from Zutshi Aslam stopped on the goal-line with his foot and cleared. The offence remained unpunished. A couple of minutes from the end the Customs were awarded a penalty-bully for Nanney Lal stopping a rising shot from Nasir with his hand. The Bhagwant Custodian managed to avert the goal. The final whistle blew with the visitors winning by the odd goal in three.

RESULTS:

BHAGWANT CLUB	2 goals
CUSTOMS	1 goal

TEAMS:

CUSTOMS: Couton; Abreo and Aslam; Hasnain, Brewin and Khan Sweeny, Milne, Nasir, Afzal and Ansari.

BHAGWANT CLUB: Nanney Lal Augustine and Nabi Shah; Manna Singh, Durga and Mansoor; McMurray, Kishan, Zutshi, Syed and Channin.

UMPIRES: J. Pinto and A. V. Rebeiro.

SUNDAY'S SEMI-FINAL

5-30 p.m. St. Xavier's College vs. Manavadar State team.

MAHARASHTRA FACED WITH DEFEAT

(Continued from page 23)

C. T. Sarwate, b Bannerji ...	0
V. S. Hazare, c Amarnath, b Bannerji	40
D. B. Deodhar, st. Engineer, b Amir Elahi	33
M. M. Naidu, c Amarnath, b Bannerji	1
K. M. Jadhav, b Bannerji ...	4
Y. N. Gokhale, b Mankad	14
S. G. Shinde, c Bannerji, b Mankad	7
M. K. Patwardhan (not out) ...	0
Extras	30
Total	308

Fall of wickets:—1 for 39; 2 for 150; 3 for 158; 4 for 237; 5 for 258; 6 for 259; 7 for 264; 8 for 296; 9 for 308 and 10 for 308.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerji	22	6	73	4
Amarnath	19	4	39	0
Saeed Ahmed	12	3	20	1
Vinoo Mankad	20	3	55	2
Amir Elahi	25.1	7	64	1
C. K. Nayudu	6	1	26	1
Gul Mahomed	1	0	1	0

MAHARASHTRA (2nd Innings)

R. V. Bhajekar, c Engineer, b Bannerjee	12
S. W. Sohoni, l.b.w., b Bannerjee	5
R. B. Nimbalkar (not out) ..	21
D. B. Deodhar (not out) ..	22
Extras	4
Total (for 2 wickets)	64

Fall of wickets:—1|15; 2|20.

School Day Celebrations of the Mandvi High School on the 5th inst. when Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, presided.

The late Seth Ram Dattaji Ganediwalla, proprietor of Ram Datta Patel and Co., who was well-known for his philanthropy.

BABES IN HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from page 18)

ry noises and disturbances, and ascertains that everything with which baby comes in contact is absolutely sanitary.

And, of course, the proud mother was never far away. No one could quite match her when it came to getting a smile or a laugh out of Chum, although Eddie Cantor, with five daughters and two grand-children to his credit, proved his experience on more than one occasion.

And what does Chum, Hollywood's youngest star, think of it all? A sudden rise to fame, even the fact of being picked out of nearly 1,500 candidates, doesn't seem to have gone to Chum's head in the least. He goes right on laughing and smiling. He follows regular schedules for eating and sleeping, probably gets more care and attention than any other baby his age, and during the making of the picture had a cast of over fifty of Hollywood's best entertainer to serve as "pacifiers."

Eve Learns The National Language

Successful lady students at the last exam. held by the Wardha Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti. Mr. S. A. Brelvi distributed the certificates on the 11th instant.

How National Language Should Be Evolved

PT. SUNDERLAL'S APPEAL TO HINDUS

A function for distributing certificates of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha Examination was held under the auspices of Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, at Aryan Educational Society School Hall, Opera House on Friday evening, Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

UNFORTUNATE CONTROVERSY

Mr. Brelvi, in distributing the certificates, congratulated Mrs. Perinbehn Captain and her co-workers on the splendid work they had been doing in spreading the Hindustani language in Bombay. He was glad that a large number of women were participating in this work and studying Hindustani because if women took to Hindustani it would not be difficult to popularize it. He also congratulated the Sabha on introducing the teaching of Urdu script in some of its classes because he felt that the most effective way of evolving Hindustani as a national language was to learn it through both the scripts. At any rate those who wanted to be teachers of Hindustani should know both the scripts. Mr. Brelvi pointed out that though identity of religion or race was not essential to the building up of a nation, a common language was essential for the purpose. The Moghul rulers of India were conscious of this and in their time Urdu was evolved as a common language for the country. In its early days Urdu was called Hindustani and was not different from Hindi and if the two languages had been allowed to grow naturally they would have become one language. But unfortunately a few decades ago an artificial controversy was raised by certain interested persons that Urdu was the language of the Muslims and Hindi was the language of the Hindus though in reality both communities had jointly contributed to the growth and development of the two languages. The result of this unfortunate controversy was a growing tendency for Hindi speaking people to import more and more Sankrit words into it and for Urdu-speaking people to import more and more Arabic and Persian words into Urdu. If the exponents of Urdu and Hindi desired their languages to become the national language they should try to check this tendency. The Congress followed a middle course and laid down that the national language should be Hindustani, the language spoken by both Hindus and Muslims of Northern India, and it should be written in both the Nagri and Urdu scripts. Unfortunately the Congress resolution was not being carried out in the spirit in which it should be done and the tendency to make Sanskritised Hindi the national language was still a growing one with the result that Muslims entertained the suspicion that in the name of Hindustani an attempt was sought to be made to suppress Urdu. Mr. Brelvi appealed for an honest attempt to carry out the Congress decision in order to allay Muslim suspicions The Hindustani they should evolve should be a language that should be acceptable to Muslims and other communities as well as to Hindus. He also appealed to the workers of the Sabha to change its name from Hindi Prachar Sabha to Hindustani Prachar Sabha.

HOW HINDI MOVEMENT WAS STARTED

Pundit Sunderlal endorsed Mr. Brelvi's view that at least the teachers of Hindustani should know both the Nagri and Urdu scripts and that the tendency of importing Sanskrit words in Hindi and Arabic and Persian words in Urdu should be checked. Pundit Sunderlal said that it caused him pain to say so but it was true that the Hindi Prachar movement was a most potent cause of Hindu-Muslim differences. A century ago there was only one national language in India, namely, Urdu, and it was spoken by Hindus as well as Muslims. All prose works were written in Urdu. Some poetry was written in Hindi. But Urdu was to all intents and purposes the common language of India. The opponents of Indian nationalism did not like this and a movement was instigated about a century ago in Calcutta to start a Hindi movement. That movement, however, did not succeed. Then some decades later a Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, the late Sir Anthony Macdonell, put up some Hindus to demand that for Hindus Hindi and not Urdu should be the language of the courts and the Hindi movement thus grew strength and many Hindus, unconsciously played into the hands of Sir Anthony Macdonell. The result was that Hindi began to be regarded as the language of the Hindus and Urdu the language of Muslims and as this tendency gathered strength Hindi became more and more Sanskritized and in the Urdu language more and more Arabic words began to be used. But for this unfortunate tendency Urdu was bidding fair to become a national language. It was not a language of Muslims, because no Muslim outside India spoke or understood it. It was an Indian language which Hindus and Muslims had jointly created and developed. Even now in many districts of the United Provinces, whether in the cities or the villages, the Hindus spoke Urdu and could not understand the present-day Sanskritized Hindi. The attempt to Sanskritize Hindi and to popularize it as the national language was disastrous to Hindi as well as to national unity. It had contributed largely towards the creation of the gulf between Hindus and Muslims. If Hindus desired national unity they must realize this fact and check the present tendency which was calculated to cause suspicion in the minds of Muslims that their great contribution towards evolving a national language was sought to be destroyed. The right thing would to popularize Hindustani, to avoid importing Sanskrit words and to evolve such a language as the Muslims would willingly accept as a national language.

LEST WE FORGET!

Jallianwala Day Celebration In City To-day

Huge Procession From Azad Maidan To Chowpatty To Start At 3-30 P.M..

3-30 p.m. (S.T.) "Jallianwala Day" procession from Dhobi Talao End of the Azad Maidan will start for Chowpatty along Kalbadevi Rd., Bhuleshwar Bamba Khana, C. P. Tank, Vithalbhai Patel Road and Sandhurst Rd

5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Public meeting at Chowpatty under the presidency of Shri. Dhirajlal B. Desai. Speakers: Shri Mahadeobhai Desai, Pt. Sunderlal, Shri S. A. Brelvi and Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhoy

Instructions To Public:

The "Jallianwala Day" procession is scheduled to start from the Azad Maidan punctually at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) All those Volunteer Corps, Vyayam Shalas and Gymnasiums, Bhajan Mandals and Bands, Ladies' and Students' Associations, Labour organisations and other bodies belonging to Christians and Muslims who are willing to take part in the procession are hereby requested to remain present at the Dhobi Talao End of the Azad Maidan precisely at 3 p.m. They are further requested to assemble on the Maidan in distinctive groups and not to mix with each other. This will very much facilitate formation of the procession according to plan. The order of the procession will be as under:—Standard bearer, Band, Chaughadia, Bullock carts (100 in number) with spinners plying on Charkhas, Lorries with Khadi and other exhibits, Flag and Seva Dal Band, Takli Spinners, Seva Dal Volunteers, Balika Dal, Sevikas of the Bombay Seva Dal, Ladies' Associations, Band, Different Volunteer Corps, Band, Red Shirt Volunteers, Students' Associations, Gymnasiums, Bhajan Mandals, Congress workers and citizens.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee expects all those who participate in the procession to help in maintaining discipline and order throughout the procession route.

NO FLAG SALUTATION IN RAM BAUG

The President of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

Since the Khadi and Village Industries' Exhibition Committee has decided to keep close the Exhibition at Ram Baug and Lad Wadi in the morning hours, the Flag salutation which has been fixed for to-day (Sunday) in the Exhibition Grounds, at 8 a.m (S.T.) at Ram Baug, will not be held.

FOLLOW MAHATMA FOR NATIONAL FREEDOM

ABID ALI EXHORTS PEOPLE TO IMPLEMENT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

"The National Week is observed to commemorate the tragedy of Jallianwala Baug", remarked Mr Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, presiding at a public meeting held at Ghodapdev Maidan on Saturday evening.

That tragedy, said the speaker, had sown the seeds of freedom.

After Mahatma Gandhi stepped on the scene of Indian politics, continued Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, he had successfully roused the nation.

"Our rulers declare that they are fighting the present war to save Democracy, but that very democracy is being denied to us," the speaker said.

THE WAY TO FREEDOM.

If India wanted to attain Swaraj the only way was to follow the path shown by Gandhiji and that was by scrupulously adhering to the Congress Constructive programme. There were no other alternative methods and India's salvation solely depended upon the non-violent way.

The essence of Gandhiji's method was, he said, to make India united and powerful, and to achieve that object he had chalked out the constructive programme. The Charkha could be the saviour of the millions of starving Indians if only they took to spinning and employed their idle hours in the production of Khaddar. Khaddar and Khaddar alone could bring economic relief to the masses.

The removal of untouchability was another item of Gandhiji's programme. Unless this blot was removed from Hindu social life India could never aspire to be a virile nation.

Speaking on the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity, the speaker said that it could only be achieved if both the communities gave up their attitude of mutual distrust.

In conclusion he made a fervent appeal to every Indian to work for and implement the constructive programme of the Congress.

Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Ansari and Mr. V. S. Dongre also addressed the meeting in a similar strain.

LAST DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK:

To-Day's Spectacular Procession From Azad Maidan

125 Decorated Bullock Carts And 20 Motor Trucks With Khadi Fabrics To Parade City: Volunteers And Women's Organisations To Participate: Takli Spinners To Join: Meeting At Chowpatty

Arrangements for Sunday (to-day), the final day of the National Week were completed on Saturday night.

The response from the ward Congress Committees and the public was so widespread and spontaneous that it was decided to organise the procession from Azad Maidan to Chowpatty, the main item in the programme of the day, in a more spectacular manner that originally designed. Mr. Mahadev Desai will lead the procession.

The Girgaum Congress Committee having offered a quota of 25 decorated bullock-carts, it is now decided by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to have 125 caparisoned and decorated bullock-carts and not 100 bullock-carts as was originally decided upon. The village carts will be supplemented by 20 motor trucks carrying Khadi fabrics of different designs and village women engaged in removing husk and grinding corn. A number of students have also assured their co-operation and help. About 10 women's organisations have decided to participate in the procession. 50 volunteers' organisations make up the vanguard and the rear of the procession. With a sprinkling of a dozen bandsmen, buglers and pipers amidst the several units, further charm and attraction will be added.

A special whip has been sent to the members of the Municipal Congress Party and they will form a distinctive part of the procession.

TAKLI SPINNERS TO JOIN PROCESSION

A group of takli spinners, about 500 of whom have already consented to participate in the procession will trudge along the route in a separate unit.

Shops located in the "C" and "D" wards and lying on the route of the procession will be closed. They will be beautifully decorated and beflagged.

CHOWPATTY MEETING

The procession will terminate in a huge meeting at Chowpatty. Mr. Dhirujlal Desai will preside and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Pandit Sundarlal will address the meeting.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME, SOUL OF SWARAJ

Realisation Of Its Potency Will Pave Way To Swaraj

That the soul of Swaraj as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi was the constructive programme, was the burden of a lecture delivered by Mr. Dilkhush Diwanji at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Lad Wadi on Saturday evening.

NON-VIOLENCE & CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

After the lesson of Chauri Chaura Gandhiji had determined that there could be no Satyagraha without Non-Violence. Non-Co-operation, Boycott and Civil Disobedience would be fearful and catastrophic in their effects unless they were thoroughly non-violent and Non-violence could best be cultivated through the constructive programme.

Continuing the speaker explained that if untouchability were removed Hindu-Muslim unity would be achieved.

The soul of Swaraj was the constructive programme because it would help not only in bringing Swaraj but in preserving it and in using for the utmost benefit of the poor and the down-trodden.

POTENCY OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

The most important problem of the day was how to get Swaraj? Gandhiji was solely depending on the power of Non-violence to achieve freedom. Only non-violence could wrest freedom from so powerful a nation as Britishers. Non-violence for Gandhiji meant Love, and this creed of Love was the secret hidden in constructive programme. Love was implicit in every one of its items—the spread of Khadi, the encouragement of village industries, the promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity and the abolition of the evil of drink. The constructive programme would generate a power which would create a revolution in our social life. It would give the necessary strength to organise the poor and dumb millions of India. It was a means of self-purification, an opportunity for sacrifice.

After the lecture a party of girls from the Vanita Vishram presented a programme of music and dancing and a play entitled: "Gramodyog" which was much appreciated.

WAY TO ACHIEVE FREEDOM

Follow Mahatma's Constructive Programme

A well-attended public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held in observance of the National Week at Mariamma Temple, Shankar Pupala Road, Kamatipura, on Saturday night when Pt. Sunderlalji explained the significance of the National Week in India's struggle for freedom. Mr. Dhirubhai Desai President of the B.P.C.C. presided.

Pt. Sunderlalji explaining the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi said that Khadi and Charkha, removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim unity were the important items of the programme. He appealed to the audience to follow the programme to attain freedom. He laid stress on Hindu Muslim unity.

Shree Dhirubhai Desai recalled the history of massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, and explained why the National Week was being celebrated by the Indian National Congress from year to year for the last two decades. The President stressed the necessity of achieving Hindu-Muslim unity

PESHAWAR ISLAMIA COLLEGE REPORT.

PESHAWAR, April 11.

The Peshawar Islamia College Enquiry Committee, has concluded its work major portion of the day being spent in final discussion between the two members, Mr. John Sargent, Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, and Dr. A. F. Rehman, of the Federal Public Service Commission.

The Committee will shortly submit its report concerning the question of the revision of the constitution of the institution.—A.P.

AT K. AND V. I. EXHIBITION:

Khadi Spun By Jawaharlal Becomes Cynosure Of All Eyes

Tell-Tale Figures Of Jail Work: 5,000 Yards In November (29c.) 10,500 Yards In December (30c.) And 13,000 (28 To 31c) In January

Bundles of Khadi yarn spun by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in jail from the month of November till the end of February and placed in a glass box suddenly became a matter of curiosity at the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition at Ladwadi on Saturday.

The box was placed on the floor in a corner of the Exhibition section of the Gandhi Seva Sena. An old woman was making a feeble attempt to draw the crowds near the box. Visitors casting fleeting glances passed away, unconcernedly, and the drab exhibit lay unnoticed and unappreciated for a considerable time But then a sheet recording certain figure captured the attention of some passers-by, and immediately they started studying those figures. Then more people gathered round the exhibit and the "rubbernecks" increased. People smiled and finally turned away.

Behind those figures recorded on the sheet and passed by the Jail Superintendent of Gorakhpur lies the amazing tale of the working of the mind of the same man who was determined and persisted in digging the field for three hours because he found feeling of weariness creeping over him at first in the course of digging for a much smaller period in the jail.

According to the figures tabulated, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spun 5,000 yards in the month of November. At the end of the next month the figure was more than doubled, as the month's output was 10,500 yards (30 counts). The quality also improved by one count, as in the previous month, it was only 29 counts. There was a further increase of quantity of 2,500 yards during the month of January, but the quality fluctuated between 28 to 31 counts. Then perhaps realising that quality was more important than quantity, Pandit Jawaharlal concentrated his attention on quality. The result was that at the end of February the bundle of yarn rose from 30 counts to even 45 counts—a fineness usual only in yarns spun on spindles in mills. But the quantity dropped to 11,000 yards, and for the subsequent months there was a blank. Visitors gazed, smiled and wondered and passed on towards other articles which were wrapped in a riot of colour and design.

The manufacture of a 9-yard silk sari with borders of brocade ('zari') was taken up on Friday, and had made considerable progress by Saturday night. The work on a sari took up by a weaver on Saturday last was completed in less than a week. The selling price of the sari is stated to be Rs. 140.

The necessary permission secured from the Government on Saturday has now made it possible for the organisers of the Exhibition to keep it open henceforward till 10-15 p.m. Tickets were issued and will continue to be issued henceforward till 9-30 p.m.

To Peace And Harmony Through "Pakistan"

League Demand Is Only A Means To The End

LEAGUE SESSION OPENS AT MADRAS

Abdul Hamid Khan's Address: Big Ovation To Jinnah

JINNAHBAD (Madras), April 12.

The open session of the All-India Muslim League began here amidst scenes of enthusiasm. Long before the scheduled time all approaches to the Peoples Park where the pandal has been erected were crowded to the full and people were standing in rows to greet Mr. M. A. Jinnah passing on his way to Jinnahbad. The Pandal was filled to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Jinnah was conducted to the dais by a sidegate in order to avoid rush. His appearance on the dais was the signal for cheers and shouts of Allah-o-Akbar and Jinnah Zindabad. Looking cheerful, Mr. Jinnah stepped forward and smilingly acknowledged the welcome accorded to him.

A feature of the session is the presence of a large number of non-Muslim leaders included in which were Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, Sir K. V. Reddy, Sir A. P. Patro, Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, Leader of the Justice Party, Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor of "Swadesa Mitran", Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah and Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj. Sir Mahomed Usman and Khan Bahadur Adam Haji Mahomed Sait were also on the dais seated along with the members of the Working Committee.

There was also present a large number of Muslim women for whom purdah arrangements have been made.

The Welcome Address

The proceedings began with recitations from the Koran. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, thereafter delivered his address welcoming the delegates.

"The demand for Pakistan which implies the establishment of independent and separate Muslim States with a confederating outlook, does not run counter to the idea of India's political unity, nor does it mean the vivisection of India, since the basis of Pakistan has existed all the time in this country," observed Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates this afternoon to the 28th annual session of the All-India Muslim League.

At the outset Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan referred to the international situation and said: "I am conscious of the troublous times through which the world is passing. The ravages and miseries caused by the war are too appalling to be described. The deterioration of the international situation day by day has had repercussions on almost all countries of the west, belligerent, non-belligerent and neutral. Muslims can never be enamoured of Nazi ideals; they are so obnoxious and the methods adopted to achieve them so brutal, inhuman and revolting to Muslim sentiment, thought and culture, that I find it difficult to express adequately our abhorrance and condemnation of those ideals and methods.

ROOT OF TROUBLE.

"At the same time I must say that most of the present international trouble is due to economic and territorial maladjustments, besides the friction caused by the irregular groupings of populations. A re-arrangement of the map of the world on a just and equitable basis is necessary if real and lasting peace is ever to be achieved. I am confident that in the wake of victory of the Allied Powers in this struggle will inevitably follow the readjustment both of territory and economic structure of nations.

UNIQUE LEADER.

He proceeded: "One may consider times such as these through which we are passing to be not very opportune for a discussion of the constitutional future of a people, as the future of many a nation to-day is on the anvil. But the circumstances in this unhappy land of ours have compelled us to take stock of events at this moment so that we may be prepared for greater tests and ordeals than those we had to grapple with and overcome in the past. It is with this avowed object in view that we have all assembled here to-day from distant parts of India.

"It is needless to say that at such a momentous phase in the history of our land we have found in Qaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah the unique personality who could lead us to our cherished goal.

WHAT THE LEAGUE DEMANDS

Referring to the League demands the Chairman said: "The present demand of the Muslim League is for the preservation of its own rights and not, as is falsely represented, for the trampling down of the rights of others. The Muslims wish to live as free citizens along with their Hindu brethren, who would be equally free in their own homelands. There is nothing unreasonable or preposterous about this demand. This new polity is to be based on the well acknowledged principle of equal opportunities for all and on the common maxim of 'live and let live.' It is not born of any kind of illfeeling towards any community. On the other hand it is the only possible and permanent solution for the attainment of communal harmony in India. It is very regrettable that the leaders of the Congress who see in this scheme the frustration of their fond hopes of majority rule in India and permanent Hindu dominance have taken every opportunity to distort the ideal and have spared no argument however puerile, to misrepresent it.

WAY TO PEACE AND HARMONY

Stressing the need for the examination of the question of Indian constitution 'de novo', on the basis of the two-nation theory Mr. Hamid Khan said: "The two great social orders 'viz.' the Hindu and the Muslim, are based on two opposing principles and, therefore, need two homelands. To brush aside this historic truth with slogans, catchwords and parables calculated to prejudice the issues, is tantamount to a refusal to face the realities of the situation. The Social Democracy of Islam based on monothestic principles, brotherhood and equality of man finds nothing in common with a social order that advocates a rigid caste system based on birth and status. The fact that religion controls all the aspects of a Muslim's life is not fully grasped by his Hindu neighbour.

He proceeded: "Obsessed by ideas of Ram Rajya, Rashtrapathis and Rama Senas, the Congress has been persistently refusing to see eye to eye with the Muslim League and its demand for a new orientation of India's polity, envisaged in tht Pakistan scheme. Pakistan is only a means to an end and that a great end—India's freedom, peace and order. The Qaid-e-Azam himself has, time and on, been emphasising this aspect of things, for under this scheme alone could there be a possibility of realising Hindu-Muslim unity.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS

Concluding Mr. Hamid Khan said: "The attitude of the British Government has not been very different from that of the Congress inasmuch as they have not been able to make up their minds regarding the political status of Muslims in the future constitution of India. And it is most regrettable that Britain has failed to realise the significance of the campaign of coercion on which the Congress has launched itself in the name of satyagraha with regard to an issue, the hollowness of which is so patent. The main idea underlying this move on the part of the Congress is to force the British Government to come to terms with it and no one else. The Muslims, I declare, alive to the dangers inherent in this insidious move, are prepared for all eventualities. They will spare no effort, nor will they shrink from any sacrifice towards the attainment of their cherished goal, and the safeguarding of their vital interests, social, cultural and political."

JINNAH THANKS

Mr. Jinnah who, after the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, formally occupied the presidential chair was greeted with loud cheers and shouts of Allah-o-Akbar. Mr. Jinnah said he had been profoundly moved by the welcome the people of Madras had accorded to him. He regretted that due to his indisposition he could not be present to meet them at the railway station. He said that he would not deliver his presidential address to-day but would do so on April 14.

Proceeding Mr. Jinnah said: "The presence of such a large gathering in the pandal proved, if any such proof was needed that Mussalmans of India were behind and had given their seal of approval to the policy and programme of the All-India Muslim League. *Muslim League Zindabad."*

This was re-echoed from all sides of the pandal and for nearly five minutes the audience shouted: "Muslim League Zindabad."

Mr. Jinnah particularly referred to the welcome accorded to him by members of the Justice Party, by non-Brahmins and other Hindus and thanked them all profusely.

Conference Time-Table

The Honorary Secretary, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan announced that the Council of the League would now be converted into the Subjects Committee to which 25 members would be added by the President. The first meeting of the Subjects Committee would be held from 9-0 a.m. to-morrow and would continue for the day with a break for lunch.

The second sitting of the open session would be held from 9-0 a.m. on April 14 when Mr. Jinnah would deliver his presidential address. The session would also be asked to adopt such resolutions as are recommended by the Subjects Committee.

There will be another meeting of the Subjects Committee in the afternoon of April 14, and the session will conclude on the 15th on which day sitting will commence from 9-0 p.m.

The All-India States Muslim League would hold its session tomorrow with a break in the afternoon when there would be a Muslim ladies meeting.—A. P.

JINNAH DOES NOT PRESIDE OVER CABINET

Address To Be Delivered On Second Day Of Session

MADRAS, April 12.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah is much better now, though he is still weak and has grown thinner. He was not able to preside over the meeting of the Working Committee of the League which commenced its sitting this morning at the Madras residence of Mr. Jinnah.

The Raja Saib of Mahmudabad presided.

It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah will not deliver his presidential address at the open session of the League this afternoon, though he will preside over the session.

The main business for this afternoon's session would be the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, after which the Subjects Committee is expected to commence its sitting, which will be continued for the whole of to-morrow.

At the second sitting of the session on April 14, Mr. Jinnah will deliver his presidential address, after which the House will be asked to consider such resolutions as are recommended by the Subjects Committee.

According to present plans the session will be extended by a day and will now conclude on April 15.

The Working Committee at to-day's meeting transacted some formal and routine business. There is also expected to be general exchange of views between the members of the Committee.

Another meeting of the Working Committee will be held as soon as Mr. Jinnah is able to participate in its deliberations. This meeting will review the present political situation and draw up a resolution on the subject.—A. P.

PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP

MADRAS, April 12.

It is learned that the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, at its meeting to-day, decided to set up Parliamentary Sub-Committee of its own, primarily to select candidates and run elections to the Central Legislature. The Sub-Committee will also supervise direct and control elections to the Provincial Legis-

(Continued on page 28)

GREEK KING'S PROCLAMATION

(Continued from page 13)

ported to have prevented the Germans from joining up with the Italians on the Albanian frontier, according to the Athens radio, which added that two Yugoslav armies are marching from northern Yugoslavia towards the south.

A Rome dispatch on Friday had claimed that the Bersaglieri had met a German detachment at Ochrida, but no news of such a meeting has been given in Berlin.

German motorised units have pierced the famous Monastir gap entering the Florina region of Greece where they have clashed with Greek troops, says a Greek High Command communique broadcast from Athens early on Saturday.

It states: "German motorised units coming from the direction of the monastir (southern Yugoslavia) area came in contact with our forces in the Florina district.

On the Albanian front restricted activity of patrols and artillery."

Hungarians Reach Objectives

The first Hungarian war "communique" issued late last night by the Hungarian Chief of Staff is given in a Budapest despatch to the Official Italian News Agency as follows:

"During the day of April 11, our troops reached objectives which had been fixed, fighting against the enemy who put up a determined resistance from fortified positions".

Hungarian troops are to occupy a line formed by the rivers Drave and Danube, the old pre-trianon Hungarian frontier, in their occupation of Yugoslavia, according to a Budapest despatch quoting Budapest officials.

Greek King's Proclamation

A proclamation issued by King George of Greece and broadcast by the Athens radio on Friday night expresses to the troops "profound gratitude for your manly and courageous attitude, for your lofty and indomitable spirit, for your incomparable courage, for your unshakable faith in our rightful and sacred struggle and for your absolute belief in its final happy issue. My people prove worthy of our army. Let the rear live up to the standard of the front"

The proclamation also states, "The King, the army and the people together we constitute admirable national unity, concrete and unshakable, with a common determination *** Let our minds stand high up where an epic defence on the sacred soil of our country is taking place. Long live the Greek army"!—Reuter.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED

Numerous Prisoners Taken Including A General

NEW YORK, April 12.

German advance into Central Yugoslavia from the Bulgarian frontier has been checked at Krusevac 60 miles south-east of Belgrade, according to the Columbia broadcasting system's correspondent somewhere in Yugoslavia.

Numerous prisoners were captured including a German General.

A terrific battle, he says, is raging south-west of Skoplje where the Yugoslavs are seeking to halt a powerful German drive across the waist of Yugoslavia to link up with the Italians in Albania. Eighty German tanks are reported to have been destroyed by handgrenades near Skoplje.

ALBANIAN POST FALLS TO YUGOSLAVS

Despite heavy Nazi bombing, the Yugoslavs are attempting to keep open the corridor near Monastir for the passage of British reinforcements. Snow and ice are hampering communications.

The correspondent adds the counting heavily on the arrival of American and British aid. Meanwhile Yugoslav southern army is continuing to advance into Albania. One report—completely unconfirmed—says Albania's chief port of Durrazzo has fallen into Yugoslav hands.—Reuter.

Piraeus Attacked By Waves Of Nazi Aircraft

ATHENS, April 12.

Sixteen successive waves of German aircraft attacked Piraeus during Friday night. Bombs were dropped and mines sown in various places. Two small fires were started but both were immediately extinguished.

German dive-bombers attacked a small ship near the port of Glydada, but the crew were rescued.

Giving these facts, the official communique states two German aircraft were shot down and crashed in flames, and it is believed that a third raider was hit and fell into the sea.—Reuter.

NAZI CONCENTRATIONS BOMBED

ATHENS.—R.A.F. bombers attacked German concentrations during Thursday night, in the towns of Veles and Prilep in South Yugoslavia, and in the village of Kilkis in North Greece, says the communique from British forces in in Greece.

LORRIES SET ON FIRE

Two oil tanks blew up and a number of lorries were set on fire when R.A.F. bombers attacked a German convoy between Monastir and Prilep. Despite opposition from a large number of fighters, other R.A.F. bombers destroyed an important road bridge at Polykastron.

Recording these events, the R.A.F. 'communique' adds that in addition to events already recorded, the previous day, British fighters created great confusion among German transports between Monastir and Prilep. Some German lorries were set on fire, and other overturned and abandoned. Five tanks were destroyed and other vehicles were set on fire, when another German convoy was attacked in the same district. The railway line was also twice hit.

From all these operations two planes failed to return, but the pilot of one is safe within the British lines.

BR. PATROL SHOOTS UP ENEMY INFANTRY UNIT

It is learned in London on Saturday that one of the British armoured car patrols in Monastir area successfully shot up an enemy infantry unit yesterday, while it was debussing. The British patrol did not suffer any casualties.

HUNGARIAN TROOPS OCCUPY SUBOTICA?

LONDON, April 12.

ROME.—Hungarian troops advancing into Yugoslavia have occupied Subotica, according to an Italian report from Budapest.

Subotica is the chief town in the territory taken from Hungary and given to Yugoslavia after the last war.

GREEK HOSPITAL SHIP SUNK

ATHENS.—Enemy planes have bombed and sunk the Greek hospital ship 'Attiki', it is officially announced.

Enemy Supply Ship Sunk

LONDON, April 12.—The British Coastal Command and Bomber Command planes' successes in the North Sea and the South Coast of Norway are recorded in an official communique. The Coastal Command bombers attacked an enemy supply ship off Norway and left it sinking and abandoned by the crew. In an extensive sweep in search of enemy shipping, the Bomber Command planes made low level attacks on 3 enemy patrol vessels in the North Sea and obtained direct hits on one. Other Bomber Command planes successfully bombed fortified buildings on the North Friesian coast. One British plane is missing.—Reuter.

NUMBER OF FIRES STARTED IN WEST ENGLAND

Two Enemy Planes Destroyed

LONDON, April 12.

Severe air attacks in west England on Friday night and the shooting down of two enemy aircraft are recorded on Saturday morning's Air Ministry "communique"

The "communique" says enemy activity during the night was almost entirely confined to the west where a number of fires were started and much damage was done.

Elsewhere, the attacks which were on a smaller scale, were mainly made on places along the south coast.

Though damage was done in several of these places, it was nowhere extensive.

Casualties in west England were rather heavy, but they were not numerous elsewhere. Two enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed during the night one by fighters and the other by anti-aircraft gunfire.—Reuter.

RAIDERS GREETED WITH TERRIFIC BARRAGE

LONDON, April 12.

German raiders were greeted with a terrific barrage when they attacked a town in west England during the night. Upto an early hour this morning London had no night alert.

"Miraculously Few"

LONDON, April 12.—Casualties in last (Friday) night's raid on Bristol are now described as "miraculously few" having regard to the intensity of the raid. A heavy barrage met the raiders who flew low over roofs and machinegunned some parts of the city.—Reuter.

"WE'LL GIVE IT TO THEM BACK"

LONDON, April 12.

With rescue work still going on among the homes battered on the previous night, Mr. Churchill arrived at Bristol to-day for the ceremony at the University. He walked round inspecting damaged buildings, talked with firemen and wardens grimed with the toil of fighting the flames and then shaking hands with many. "We will give it to them back."

At the University, Mr. Churchill as Chancellor conferred Honorary Law Degrees upon the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies and the American Ambassador, Mr. Winant.—Reuter.

NAZIS LOSE 48 PLANES OVER BR. IN WEEK

LONDON, April 12.

Germany lost 48 planes over Britain and round the British coast during the week ended dawn on April 12th. Forty-five of these were bombers. During this period Britain lost only one plane in this area.

Details show that Germany lost one plane on April 7th, six during the night of April 7th and 8th, one on April 8th, ten during the night of April 8th and 9th, three on April 9th, 12 during the night of the 9th and 10th, two on the 10th, ten during the night of the 10th and 11th and three during the night of the 11th and 12th.—Reuter.

German Losses In Feb. And March

LONDON, April 12.

R. A. F. spent Good Friday night around, as there were no raids on Germany. The reason given is bad weather on the continent. During daylight yesterday, an R. A. F. bomber attacked an enemy supply ship (1,500 tons) off south of Norway and left it in a sinking condition.

It is confirmed that Bristol was one of the targets of German raiders. The revised figures for German night losses for April show 46 destroyed. March total was 44. Night fighters accounted for 35.—Reuter.

TWO SITTINGS OF OPEN SESSION

(Continued from page 27)

latures, through the Provincial Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

S. I. TOUR CANCELLED.

It is learned that Mr. Jinnah has cancelled his South-India tour. According to present plans, he will stay in Madras for a couple of days after the session. He is not attending the meeting of the Subjects Committee tomorrow.

OPEN SESSION: TWO SITTINGS.

It is learned that there will be two sittings of the open session of the Muslim League on April 15, one from 9 a.m. and the other from 9.

WOMEN'S SUB-COMMITTEE'S ELECTIONS.

The Women's Sub-Committee of the All-India Muslim League at a meeting, to-day, elected Begum Hafizuddin as its President and Begum Azaz Rasul, as its secretary for 1941-42. Lady Abdulla Haroon was re-elected honorary treasurer.

Mr. Suhrawardhy, Minister of Bengal, arrived here this morning with a contingent of thirty delegates to attend the All-India Muslim League session.—A. P

JINNAH TO ADDRESS ON MONDAY

Open Session On Tuesday Also

MADRAS, April 12.

Amidst scenes of great enthusiasm the 28th session of the All-India Muslim League commenced this afternoon in a specially erected pandal at Jinnahbad. About 2,000 delegates and 5,000 visitors attended. Several non-Mahomedan leaders belonging to the Justice and other parties also attended.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered his address welcoming the delegates and visitors.

JINNAH'S ADDRESS ON MONDAY.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah spoke thanking the people of Madras for the welcome accorded to him and announced that in view of his indisposition he proposed to deliver his presidential address on April 14, when the Conference reassembles in the morning.

SESSION EXTENDED BY DAY.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the League, announced that the session would be prolonged by a day in account of the indisposition of Mr. Jinnah and the open session of the Conference would sit on April 15 also.—United Press.

13 HUTS GUTTED

AHMEDABAD, April 12

Thirteen huts are reoorted to have been completely gutted by a fire which broke out in Chaula village in Ahmedabad District. Police investigation is proceeding into the cause of the fire.—A. P

NAZI ADMISSION OF FIRING OF OPERA HOUSE & STATE LIBRARY

Casualties Estimated To Be About 3,000

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 12.

It is now admitted by the Nazis that the State opera house and the Prussian State Library were fired by the R.A.F. in the course of their raids on Wednesday night, which was the heaviest yet, causing terrific damage in Unter-den-Linden and other districts. The casualties are estimated to be two to three thousand.

A Week Of War

By A Staff Correspondent

Almost exactly a year after the invasion of Denmark and Norway, the mighty German war machine crashed into Greece and Yugoslavia in the early hours of Sunday, April, 6. Another Spring-Krieg had begun.

There is all the world of difference, however, between those two acts of vandalism, though the Nazi technique remains the same—powerful and perfect in its cold-blooded brutality.

The invasion of Scandinavia on April 8, 1940, came as a surprise and succeeded like a miracle. Denmark was occupied like a python swallowing a rabbit while traitors handed Norway bound on a bier to Hitler. She was vanquished before she was struck.

The attack on Greece on April, 6, 1941 has been expected for months now, while it was a foregone conclusion that Yugoslavia would be visited with the direst retribution for that most audacious "coup d'etat," by which its prey was snatched from under the very paw of the tiger.

A Prophecy

Exactly when Hitler would strike remained, however a moot point. Strategists believed that Yugoslavia had upset the Axis time table in the Balkans and that Hitler would be compelled to mark time for some more weeks in view of the altered circumstances

One may, therefore, note with interest that it was observed in these columns last week:

> "The attack on Benghazi is purposely devised as a side-show while the real blow is timed to fall somewhere else . . . . . Hitler thus probably desires to immobilise the victorious Army of the Nile in the Western Desert while he launches his long-deferred Blitzkrieg in the Balkans."

This is, of course, merely an exception to the rule that prophecy is something which is never fulfilled.

Greece and Yugoslavia, too, are no match for the mechanised Attila, the latter country especially having had hardly any time to recover from the shocks of the last month. But the very fact that in spite of their great inferiority in men and material, they are standing up gallantly to the Nazi hordes unlike the victims of last April's aggression is symptomatic of the change that has come over Europe during the last twelve months. It is a beacon of hope for the future.

It need cause no surprise, much less alarm, that the Blitzkrieg has won initial success on all the Balkan fronts. Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, was butchered from the air no sooner war was declared in spite of its being declared an open town long ago. It is to-day a city of dead men and demolished buildings and German armies are already reported on its outskirts

Menacing Situation

The Yugoslavians are a heroic people and they are fighting against enormous odds as they did in the last war. They are being encircled on all sides and apart from Germany and Italy, the Balkan satellites of the Axis are also being egged upon to fall upon their prostrate neighbour like a vulture. Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are already making their revisionist demands and Hungary is executing them at the point of the bayonet.

The Greeks, too, have been obliged to fall back upon their second line of defence, Salonika, the key port, fell at the first onslaught and there is some danger at the moment of writing that the Greek divisions in Macedonia are being entirely cut off from the main army. The Germans are also aiming to drive a wedge between the Yugoslavs and the Greeks and to effect a junction with the Italian arms in Albania

The position in the various theatres of the German thrust is thus distinctly menacing though (according to Yugoslav quarters in London) not desperate as yet. There are known to be considerable British troops in Greece under the command of General Wavell and their first contact with the enemy occurred only on Friday. The main brunt of attack is naturally falling upon the R. A. F. who have already inflicted enormous losses upon the advancing German columns

(Mr. N. G. Jog will resume his contributions next week.)

Far-reaching Victory

On the same day on which the Germans marched upon Greece, Addis Ababa was occupied by the advance British forces. This was really a big surprise, though it was overshadowed by the Balkan news that day. The decision of the Duke of Aosta to surrender the capital of Mussolini's late African Empire without a struggle was forced upon him by the large number of Italian civilians resident there and by the well-grounded fear that they would receive little mercy from their late victims. The flag of Emperor Haile Selassie proudly flutters once again over his palace in Addis Ababa—an event which even the greatest optimist could have hardly hoped for five years ago.

Two days after the capture of Addis Ababa, Massawa also surrendered after a show of fight, thus bringing to a victorious end the Eritrean campaign, which was conducted mainly by Indian troops. But this victory is not merely local. It had its reaction as far away as in America where President Roosevelt promptly declared the Red Sea to be out of the combat zone. American ships can now land supplies directly in Egypt, which will have a bearing not only upon the fighting in the Western Desert but also in the Balkans.

Watch Iraq

The end of the East African warfare—the remaining Italian forces may be left to be mopped up at convenience—fortunately coincidences with the German Spring-Krieg. The news from Cyrenaica is more disquieting than was at first believed; the Italo-German mechanized columns are said to be in the neighbourhood of Tobruk, where General Wavell is concentrating his defence The troops released from East Africa are being rushed there and a decisive engagement may be expected any day now.

Against the major developments in Libya and the Balkans the "coup d'etat" in Iraq appears to be a minor, domestic affair. The serzure of the Government by Rashid Ali and the subsequent dismissal by a unanimous vote of the Iraq Parliament of the former Regent Emir Abdul Ilah may be domestic but its significance cannot be lightly dismissed as minor

It must be viewed against the background of Nazi machinations and coinciding at a time when the Germans have begun their spring movement. its implications are not very reassuring Rashid Ali is an army man and he was dismissed from office on a previous occasion. He has promised to honour the international obligations of Iraq but it remains to be seen how such an assurance will be adhered to

TO HASTEN SLOWLY!

Savarkar On Direct Action Programme Of Mahasabha

WARDHA, April 12.

"I have received a requisition from several members of the Hindu Mahasabha requesting me to convene a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha to decide the question of direct action or otherwise, and I propose to convene such a meeting for the purpose" said Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha in an interview this morning. Mr. Savarkar was on his way to Nagpur.

Mr. Savarkar added, "The jail programme can be ushered in at any time but we do not want to hasten until we have watched carefully all reactions. I am, however, glad to observe that enthusiasm for direct action among the youth is great."

VICEROY SYMPATHETIC

Referring to his correspondence, with His Excellency the Viceroy Mr. Savarkar said, "The Viceroy's attitude is sympathetic and I have prepared a statement incorporating our demands and the Viceroy's replies thereto which will be published after the executive meeting of the Mahasabha at Nagpur".—A. P.

Tragic End Of Attempt To Garland Leader In Moving Train

NAGPUR, April 12.

A tragic accident involving the death of Mr. R. B. Maokar, Secretary of the C. P. Provincial Hindu Mahasabha marred somewhat the enthusiasms of the welcome accorded to Mr. V D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha who arrived here this morning.

When the train steamed in Mr. Maokar was among those on the platform ready to garland the Hindusabha President and in his eagerness to be the first to do so, he tried to catch the handle of Mr. Savarkar's compartment while the train was still in motion, but missed it and fell down with fatal result.

The garland was still clutched in his hand when his body was taken out.—A. P.

Savarkar Supports Hindu League's Resolution

LUCKNOW, April 12.

It is understood that Rai Bahadur Kunwar Guru Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu League, had addressed Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, in regard to the observance of the "Anti-Pakistan Day" on April 27, 1941, all over the country, as resolved by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League which met recently at New Delhi under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney.

It is further understood that Mr. Savarkar has replied saying that the resolution of the League in connection with the Anti-Pakistan Day was welcome and he would certainly back it up. He hoped that all Hindu Sangathanists whether Hindu Sabhaites or Sanatanists or Aryas, would join the meetings at their respective centres.

NAGPUR, April 12.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met to-night under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar. The Committee is again meeting to-morrow.—A.P.

MARATHA UNIVERSITY

NAGPUR, April 12.

A resolution urging the establishment of a Maratha University with colleges and other institutions affiliated to it, so as to give the fullest scope to the Marathas and meet their educational requirements was passed by the All-India Maratha Educational Conference this evening under the presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Sandur.—A.P.

BROADCASTING STATION OPENED AT AURANGABAD

(From Our Correspondent).

AURANGABAD, (By Mail).

An important link in the chain of steps which are being taken by the Nizam's Government to provide general information to the people combined with healthy amusement was forged recently with the opening by Sir Akbar Hydari of the Aurangabad Broadcasting Station.

The station which is regional in character is designed primarily to cater for local needs.

It was tastefully decorated for the occasion of its opening and was the scene of a dignified and interesting function attended by almost all the local officers, officers of the Cantonment and prominent non-officials, besides Mr. Liakatullah Khan, Financial Secretary, Mr. Khwaja Moihuddin Ansari, the Secretary Executive Council, Mr. Mirza Mohamed Ali Beg, the Inspector-General of Forests and other officials who accompanied the President of the Council to Aurangabad.

The building which houses both the transmitter and the studios is a compact structure in white and behind it stand the two grey aerial masts.

The furnishing has been done locally, partly by the Industrial School at Aurangabad, while the carpets in the Studios, based upon modern designs, have been manufactured at Warangal. The acoustic treatment of the Studios has been done entirely by the Wireless Department's own Engineers.

The guests invited to the function began to arrive long before the time fixed and were received by Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Secretary to Government for Wireless and Broadcasting, Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Controller of Broadcasting, and by Mr Afzal Ali Khan, Wireless Engineer.

Sir Akbar Hydari was received by Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur in the absence of Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur, Member in charge of Wireless and Broadcasting. After inspection of the Guard of Honour provided by the District Police and the Boys Scouts of the Osmania Intermediate College, Sir Akbar was introduced by Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur to the officers of the Department, including Mr. Mahbub Ali Tahir, Deputy Controller, and Mr. Mahalingam, Station Engineer, and was conducted to the dais.

The opening ceremony started after the time signal at 5 p.m. when Sir Akbar declared the Broadcasting Station open.

Mr. Fazlur Rehman, Controller, then proceeded to read the Address of his Department in Urdu to which Sir Akbar also replied in Urdu. Sir Akbar was then conducted to the transmitter room, the control room and the studios and was introduced to the members of the staff. He was then conducted to the Shamiana to join the guests invited to the ceremony and the 'At Home.'

BOOTS & SHOES EMPLOYEES DEMAND WEEKLY HOLIDAY

The following representation has been made to the Inspector, the Office of Shops and Establishments, B. & C. Wards, Bombay Municipality

We, the employees of boots, shoes and cap shops at Bhendi Bazar, beg to approach you with humble prayers and hope that the following matter will receive due consideration.

We, poor employees are not allowed to enjoy the facilities as has been enforced by Gumasta Bill. The Employers are taking duties from us quite contrary to the conditions provided within the Gumasta Bill. We work from 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. with an interval of an hour at noon for dinner. We are not allowed to nejoy a holiday of one day within a week as per Gumasta Bill.

We admit that officers often visit shops to see if there is any injustice done to us by the Employers but we regret to say that the shop-keepers by their witty talks satisfy the officer and do not show the necessary records; where they could be caught of their weakness. This sort of enquiry will not prove successful.

Sometimes when the shop-keepers are questioned by the officer, whether they allow their employees holiday once a week; they very bravely ask the officer to put the same question to us and we had to answer against our will that 'yes' we are given holiday'. We are not in a position to raise any objection or else, we will be dismissed from our offices on very day

Under these circumstances, we approach you with humble prayer that our case kindly be dealt with seriously and that we may be faciliated to enjoy the condition as provided in Gumasta Bill.

Hockey In Bombay

DIFFICULTIES OF OUR PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION

By J. C. MAITRA

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, held its Seventh Annual General Meeting recently. From the Annual Report under review, it appears that the Association boasts of only 52 members at present. Considering the importance of this body, it is a ridiculously low figure. A sister Association like the W. I. F. A. commands a membership of nearly 500, although hockey is said to be more popular in Bombay than Soccer. It certainly does no credit to those who are at the helm of affairs in the Hockey Association.

CONCESSION TO MEMBERS

The reason for this poor roll of membership is not far to seek. The members do not derive any benefit for their annual subscription. It is all very well to say that people should support a sporting body out of sheer generosity and sporting spirit. But, unfortunately, the world is not so selfless as the good Samaritans of the B. P. H. A. Committee! The members do expect a certain consideration for their contributions. Last years when two members wanted to resign on this issue, I suggested that the Association should arrange for some concession to the members on their season and daily tickets during the Provincial Championship and Aga Khan Cup Tournaments.

EXAMPLES OF OTHER BODIES

The matter was referred to the Ground and Tournament Committee who turned down the proposal. The result was that the Association lost two members. That was not all. It blocked the way for enrolment of more members. I raised this point again at the last Annual General Meetting. I pointed out that the W. I. F. A. allowed certain concessions to its members, and the Olympic Association actually granted free admittance to its members during the Provincial Games. The question has again been referred to the Managing Committee. Let us hope the agitation will bear fruit in the coming season.

CLUBS AT DISADVANTAGE

There was a substantial loss of revenue due to the fall in the number of Club membership. From 92 in the previous year it went down to 54 last year. This is attributed to the formation of a District Association in Poona. The Clubs in Poona and Kirkee now affiliate to their local Association instead of the B. P. H. A. direct. Of course this cannot be helped. But there is another factor which raises a certain amount of dissatisfaction among the clubs, and that is, that they have no voice in the election of the Office-bearers and the overwhelming majority of the members of the Committee. I voiced the feelings of the clubs in this respect at the last General Meetting. But it seems the Indian Companies Act under which the Association is now bound comes in the way.

INTER-PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENT

During the year under notice the Inter-Provincial Tournament was held in this City for the first time since its inception over ten years ago. Calcutta and Lahore had monopolised it before. It was about to slip out of Bombay's hands even last year owing to a tug-of-war between the local Association and the All-India Body, over the distribution of the profits accruing from the Tournament. So far the Bengal and the Punjab Associations had handed over all the profits to the I. H. F. Bombay refused to do so on principle. Ultimately they were persuaded to accept 5 per cent., of the net proceeds and to stage the tournament under protests.

THE BENEFICIARIES

"As a result of the tournament" the Report points out, "the Indian Hockey Federation enhanced its financial resources by over Rs. 2,000 and the next best party to come out of the tournament financially was the Government of Bombay. It received Rs. 970 by way of Entertainment Tax and the P. W. D. Rs. 678 being 25 per cent., of the net profits under an old arrangement arrived at between them and the Bombay Gymkhana in the matter of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. It was a wind-fall for the Provincial Government."

LOSS TO PROVINCES

Bombay and the rest of the participating provinces", the report continues, "came out of the tournament with their finances crippled in spite of the payment of allowances to the visiting teams according to the schedule fixed by the Indian Hockey Federation. One instance of Bengal may only be quoted to show that their share of the expenses came to Rs. 679-8-0 whereas their actual expenditure for the tournament was Rs. 2,992-15-0 and were it not for the handsome financial response from clubs and individuals in Calcutta, Bengal would have found it difficult to travel to Bombay. Bengal had to come to defend the title and Bombay won the Championship and the "Maori Shield" presented by the New Zealand Hockey Association in 1935.

WHY TAX SPORT?

There is no doubt the present financial arrangement is most unsatisfactory. I do not understand why the Bombay Government should tax sport in the manner it is doing at present. As it is, it does precious little for sport and physical development of the people. Most of its resources are wasted on propping up a top-heavy and costly administration. Nation-building departments are practically starved. The Government must be moved to cancel the Entertainment Tax in connection with all healthy sporting engagements. They may tax the Races as much as they like. But games like hockey, football and cricket must be free from its levies.

ANOTHER PIECE OF INEQUITY

Then comes the question of their pouncing of 25 per cent of the net profits of the Inter-Provincial and the Aga Khan Cup Tournaments. I do not see any reason why the Government should take a share of the profits. As far as I know they spend next to nothing for the maintenance of the Azad maidan, particularly the portion occupied by the Bombay Gymkhana. Why then should they mulct 23 per cent of the profits? At most they can change a certain sum for ground rent. On the top of this, I understand that the Gymkhana has to give away 50 per cent of the profits to charity. Does nor charity begin at home? How can sport afford to be charitable, when it is living on starvation diet itself?

ACTION WANTED

The time has definitely arrived when these conditions must be revised for the benefit of sport. How can our Associations and Clubs do much of constructive work, if a large portion of its collections is taken away by the Government? I wish some of those "Big Persons" who adorn the various sporting bodies make a move in this matter. If they cannot be of much help in purely administrative functions they could at least use their ifluence in removing some of the burdens under which our sporting activities are handicapped! I hope the day is not far distant when we shall have more active support from our Governments than we enjoy to-day.

NEXT STEP

As for the Inter-Provincial Tournament, I do think the gate-takings deserve to be more equitably distributed. The I. H. F. claims too much at present. I fail to see how the various provincial associations, poor as they are, can afford to participate in this tournament every second year, unless they receive a larger share of the gate-receipts. It may be partially solved if the I. H. F. adopt the zonal system initiated by the Indian Board of Cricket Control for the Ranji Trophy. I wonder if this tournament will be held at Patiala next year along with the All-India Olympic Games. In any case, the I. H. F. should give their serious consideration to this question at an early date.

BOMBAY'S SUPREMACY

It is a matter of sincere gratification to all that Bombay is now on the top of Indian hockey. There is not the least doubt that it is mainly due to the efforts of the B. P. H. A., the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parel Sporting Club. These bodies may well take pride in the valuable contributions they have so far made to the progress of Bombay's hockey. There has been a marked sign of increasing co-operation between these important bodies. I suggested a further advance in this respect at the last General meeting. At present the B. P. H. A. has no hand in the management of the Aga Khan Tournament. This is an anomaly which needs to be rectified. I suggested that the Bombay Gymkhana should be moved to co-opt a few representatives of the B. P. H. A. on the Aga Khan Tournament Committee I hope, this will be a 'fait accompli' next season.

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE

The statement of account shows an excess of expenditure over income to the tune of Rs. 2,245. This was due to various causes, such as fall in the revenue, payment of Income-Tax covering two years and Bombay team's expenses in connection with the Inter-Provincial Tournament. Isn't it most surprising that an Association of this kind should have to pay Income Tax especially when it is suffering a loss? This is another piece of inequity on the part of the Government which must be removed at once. I trust the officers of the Association will not rest content until this most objectionable demand is set aside. If necessary, they should make common cause with similar other bodies to gain the object.

SOUND FOOTING

I was rather surprised to note that the Association did not close their official year at the end of the Hockey Season, as most other bodies do. They did it in the middle of it which gave no clear perspective of the state of affairs. At my suggestion they have now changed the year to the end of May. So from next year we shall have a clear view of the income and expenditure and of the true financial position of the Association. It goes without saying the New Committee will have to husband its resources very carefully in view of the precarious times ahead. The Association is by no means in a strong position, though it stands on a firm footing to-day.

On The Air

SUNDAY, APRIL 13.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Anwar Bai. 5-20 Bashir Khan: Violin. 5-30 Abdul Ghani. 5-45 Ali Bakhsh. 6-15 Gauhar Sultan. 6-30 Mand aur Ghazal. 6-50 The String Trio: Tirwan. 7 Abdul Ghani. 7-15 Anwar Bai. 7-30 For Villagers only. 8-15 In Khaki Now, 1: Talk on Journalist. 8-30 Jang ki Alf Laila: Rumours: Programme in Hindustani. 8-40 Ali Bakhsh. 8-50 Next week's programme. 9-45 Gauhar Sultan. 9-55 Bashir Khan: Violin. 10-5 Rat aur Shair: Dialogue in music on Allama Iqbal. 10-20 Afzal Husain. 10-30 Anwar Bai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Abdul Karim Khan. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Marathi Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Film music. 9-45 Hamidi recital. 10-45 to 1 p.m. Talyarkhan's cricket comments.

10-30 a.m. Bai Gangu Bai. 11-30 H. Khan Mastana. 11-50 Recitations from Hindustani poems. 12 noon G. J. Watve. 12-15 p.m. Three Stars. 12-25 A I R Trio. 12-35 Allah Rakhi Bai. 12-45 Marathi Pad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Ram Marathe. 1-15 Wamanrao. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 2-25 to 4 and 4-20 to 5-40 p.m. Talyarkhan's cricket comments.

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 R. Ramnathkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 S. Arbi. 5-50 Ram Marathe. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 G. J. Watve. 6-25 H. Khan Mastana. 6-45 Bai Gangu Bai. 7-15 Melodious melodies. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Ram Marathe. 7-45 Bihag on Sitar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Has Hitler Secret Transmitter in India: Talk by Mr. Hennesy. 8-45 News-play (Marathi). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Sir Thomas Beecham and the B B C Choir with Organ and Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Light selection. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 G. J. Watwe. 8-55 Gajananrao Joshi. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Sitar solo. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental music. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 G. Rasool: Sindhi song. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 A. Navsariwala. 8-10 R. Ramnathkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9-20 Ek Lerki: Play in Hindustani. 9-50 H. Khan Mastana. 10-5 D. Amel: Flute. 10-15 Bai Gangu Bai.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-50 Next week's programmes. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Binapani Devi. 7-40 Bilayet Khan. 8-10 Light and Shade. 8-30 Jatadhar Pyne. 9 Towards Victory. 3: Talk. 10 Well-known Composers of the 19th Century: Featured by Francisco Casanova and his Orchestra.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Omissions Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

THE RIGHT WING UPSTAIRS

feeling of defiance, and with this unclasped in my hand, I took the lamp from the table and made another tour of inspection. I examined every inch of the three rooms, flashing the torch into darker recesses, not omitting even the ceiling. Besides the large windows which let in the cool night air, the only possible opening through which anything could affect an entrance into any of these rooms was the main door which led to the corridor, and this I decided to bolt securely from within. But on attempting to do so, I found that the bolt had come off and the door itself was broken at the hinges. Then I remembered for the first time that night this was the door that had to be broken open to find poor Sadanand's body inside. I tried to recreate the circumstances of his death. He had locked himself in, and was evidently lying on the cot wide awake when something, which I had yet to discover, gave him the fright of his life. I saw him scrambling to his feet, running towards the door to make his escape, and the horror—whatever it was—overtaking him; I saw his frantic attempts to unbolt the door, and failing in his efforts to do so; I saw his strength departing, his voice refusing to function, and the demented fellow collapsing into a heap with the Thing on top of him .....

I looked at the spot where he had dropped frozen into a rigid block of terror. It was then that I became suddenly conscious of a feeling of loneliness that had not till then come upon me. The silence of the night did not somehow seem quite natural. The deathly stillness became oppressive, overpowering, and as I crossed the hall and placed the lamp on the table, a cold shiver passed down my spine. The faint reflection of the lamp which appeared in the large mirror opposite, with the blurred whiteness of my shirt over it, was not a reassuring sight at the moment and I turned my eyes away, only to be assailed by a definite impression that I was being closely scrutinised from somewhere. This feeling of someone or something watching over my every movement became so strong that I looked around several times to convince myself that I was alone but even then I was not convinced and a sense of guilt took possession of me. However, attributing this rather unpleasant feeling to my imagination, I climbed into the bed and lit a cigarette.

(Continued From Page 10)

I had hardly inhaled a puff of smoke when I was startled, and the cigarette dropped from my hand. A muffled sound, something like the sudden unwinding of a clock spring had reached my ear. It had seemed to come from the direction of the large mirror. I sat up alertly and strained to hear a repetition, but there was none Waving it off as emanating from the wood-work of the cot, I retrieved the smouldering cigarette and smoked it to its end. Then I threw the stub away, stretched my legs and pulled the sheet over me. It was midnight by now, and in the oppressive silence the tick of my wrist watch became aggressively audible, while a disagreeable eeriness such as I had never before experienced stole over me. The odd feeling of being closely watched by some unseen object was now becoming more acute. It gave me no end of uneasiness, and in spite of my avowed scepticism I did feel a superstitious fear for the first time stealing fast upon me. In fact, it required a strong effort of stubborn pride on my part to resist the impulse that prompted me to abandon the undertaking altogether, and to leave the apartment while there was yet time. The door which led to the corridor remained wide open. This however gave me some relief, for it would make an exit easier, should any necessity arise of instant flight.

* * * *

Time lagged on, and the night advanced far into its depth. So far nothing quite extraordinary had yet happened. But I knew that something or other was bound to happen before long. It did, soon afterwards, and whatever sleep I had managed to coax myself into, vanished completely.

I was lying with my face to the wall and my back turned to the room, when a vague consciousness of a slight movement in the neighbourhood of my calves made me wide awake. I became instantly aware of something moving in the bed and slowly guardedly, I opened my eyes and turned my head.

Although I had prepared myself that night to have unearthly encounters with all sorts of unimaginable beings, what I saw sent a shiver down my spine. There, at the foot of the bed, sat an old famine figure with its wrinkled face turned slightly away from me, munching something, and rocking itself to and fro. The lamp which I had left burning on the table had gone out, but the moonlight outside was sufficient to reveal the pale features of the figure. With hands thrown indifferently in its lap, its snow-white hair fallen dishevelled over the shoulders, and the whole figure swinging forward and backward, it was an eerie sight.

For a moment, I started at this apparition in breathless amazement. Here was I, a sceptic who had pooh-poohed these things as sheer nonsense, confronting a live ghost, with all my erstwhile scepticism vanished into thin air. Incredible, but there it was, as real as life. Still in full possession of my faculties, I realised then that I was not here to lie and watch, but that something had to be done about it. To slowly turn on my back, double up my legs bring my feet together and send them flying in its direction with all my force would take but the fraction of a second, and I was just about to do so when suddenly, as if it sensed my intention, it faced me, stopped all movements, and pulling itself together, fixed me with an ominous stare, the steely glitter of which seemed to pierce me right through. At this, my firmness seemed to give way, my legs to paralyse, my blood to freeze, and I lay there as if thrown into a cataleptic trance.

How long I remained in this condition I could not have said when at last I came to, I found that the apparition had vanished, at least, vanished from where it had been. For all I knew, it might still be lurking somewhere, perhaps in the adjacent room. I did not however relish the idea of verifying it, for the prospect of another encounter with it did not appeal to me in the least.

I was not long in deciding as to what I should do next, for a repetition of the whirring sound, this time coming clearly from the direction of the mirror, drew me towards it.

I cannot express in adequate words what I saw in the mirror, nor will anybody ever believe me if I attempt to describe it. It was something so very fantastic. At first it was my own reflection that met my gaze. Although the room was in gloom, the moonlight which came in through the large windows had lit my form which threw a sufficiently clear reflection in the mirror. But even as I looked on wondering how this mirror could give such a clear image now, the reflection I was staring at, became less distinct, its face became hazy, its colour changed into a whiteness, and horror of horrors, it became the head of a skeleton! In utter stupefaction I stared at the sockets of the eyes, the hollow nose, and the level rows of teeth. Suddenly something like a typhoon swept me towards the door, an iron grip closed over my nape from behind, I felt myself jerked out of the room, propelled along the passage, and left panting in the darkness at the head of the staircase. A fierce laughter followed me, and when I managed to turn my sprained neck and look behind, I saw silhouetted against the doorway a gigantic figure standing with a pointing finger at me. Then it disappeared and the door of the hall swung to with a violence that shook the floor, and simultaneously I received a slap on my face that sent me hurtling down the stairs.

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FROM SAMUEL BUTLER TO SIGMUND FREUD

(Continued From Page 9)

occupations in every age as it has in its turn been influenced by life. The contemporary literature that has been created attests to it. But there are no 'problems' in it, no conflicts that Sam analyzed. It is all dead and gone. Richard Aldington had had his fling and we have had the literature of the post-war as well as the literature of the post-post-war that mirrors the existing scenes and problems. And sex is not one of them. If you want a slogan adopt 'Hunger' for it. It is the literature of hunger depicting as it does not the superficial and far-from-convincing conflict between two Generations or Father and Son and Women and Wives but the conflict that is produced by the reality that assails us at every street-corner.

In contemporary English literature also this conflict—if it can be called conflict—is clearly deployed. The younger writers whether they are recruited at Oxford Cambridge or London or the slums of the cities of England and other countries make themselves felt with their vision, their gift for practising their craft and the vitality that they diffuse in their writing.

* * * *

I may not be understood to take up a dogmatic attitude and to state that literature must reflect social thought or observation What I maintain is that literature must reflect itself—life and the world that life creates not as material for photography but for the creative mind of the real artist. The theme may not be the social barricades or the tragedy of hunger and organized thugism that smothers us everywhere—the criminal world where we are suffered to exist. The theme may be, from the point of view of orthodox classification of the text-books on literary criticism, divergent and even a social. Lyric poetry for instance—the poetry of the Audens and Spenders, men who have preserved in their work the grandeur and grace of English poetry.

Sex? Sex has no mysteries for us and it may merely be the obsession of the infantile and the fixated—the narcissistic type in fact. The school boys and school girls whose imagination is ignited with the hint of that little dirty secret (D. H. Lawrence had undertaken the mission of decontamination and smashed the barrier). As regards the classification of ages after the British royalty, well, it is certainly an insult to both because the obvious fact remains of there being no such age as Victorian or Georgian, not to mention the Edwardian, except for the imbeciles who do not understand the function of mind and creative faculty as well as of life.

Time may be relative philosophically. But in literature it is both relative and non-existent. Every damn fool who reads ought to know that. He may not spin any time philosophies and adopt literature for their starting point. But the fact remains that there is very little of time in literature and the world of literature. It may not have existed at all except in the fertile brains that have created the world of metaphysics and here, my dear Jog, we strike another planet. So, "au revoir."

Shri Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Manager, "PUSHPA."

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

A Kathiawadi Milk-Maid.
Photo: D. D. Barot.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The annual examinations of some of you must have been over by now and of others will be over shortly. I just like to tell you that as usual I shall be glad to send prize-books to those boys and girls who get the first rank in their annual examinations.

As soon as your results are out, please let me know, enclosing your Principal or Head Master's certificate, that you have secured the first rank, and I shall send the prize-book and return to you your certificate immediately.

While writing in this connection, please mention whether you are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association or not. And if you are, what is your Certificate Number? Also write whether you are a boy or girl, your age and your full home address.

Prize Winners

In the last colouring competition, prizes have been awarded to the following:—

1. Sis. Bina Kumari Sen,
2. Bro. S. Raghava Chari;
3. Bro. N. M. Contractor;
4. Bro. K. G. Dhareshwar;
5. Bro. Dilip B. Jhaveri;
6. Bro. Santosh Kumar S. Malalu.

Prizes have been despatched to all, and I shall be obliged if their receipt is acknowledged.

Another prize competition will be given in the next Sunday's "Children's Own Corner". Please be on the lookout!

Pushpa's Friend

It is very kind of some of you to make enquiries about "PUSHPA —The Children's Own Paper." Well, its history is a long one. It has seen many ups and downs and still feels like sinking down some times. But some how it does not lose its courage and just gets along and pulls on!

Its life more or less depends upon its benefactor, Shri Ranchhoddas Manchharam, who generously saved it years ago when he saw that it was about to perish. Ever since then he has been its Manager, and even at a personal loss, has kept the paper running for the "education and entertainment" of boys and girls.

It may be interesting to know a short life-sketch of Shri Ranchhoddas Manchharam. He is a self-made man and would make a good example for the younger generation to follow. When he was quite young, his father started a small press, changing his previous vocation. And there young Ranchhoddas began to get his experience in the press line while he was still schooling.

Since he had already carved out the line of his work, he gave up his studies after passing the Fifth Standard. Then he put his life and soul in the press, which from a small concern has risen to such a huge business that you have only to see it for yourself to understand it. The press is known by the name of the Turf Printing Works.

Shri Ranchhoddas attends to all his work personally. His perseverance, endurance and experience have made his business a great success that it is. "PUSHPA" is thankful to him for his benevolence. Recently he has also agreed to do all printing work of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association free of charge. Thus he has been helping the good cause to the best of his ability.

May he live long to be of greater service to our Motherland!

The Adarsh Bal Mandir held its annual celebration on last Sunday, April 6, at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, Khar, under the Presidentship of Kaka Saheb Kalelkar.

Balkan-ji-Bari Activities

The half-yearly joint general meeting of the All-India Board of Directors, the Bombay Provincial Executive Committee, Members of the Advisory Board, including President and Vice-President of all Local Branches, and active workers of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held on next Sunday, April 20, 1941, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at "Gulistan," 12th Road, Khar.

The Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari had a very fine time recently when they celebrated the Holi festival in the Botanical Gardens. About 700 joined the celebrations, and they passed the whole day together. A programme of games, songs, dances and magic tricks was arranged. Prizes were awarded to the winners in the sports and presents were given to all children. Their parents and guardians were naturally pleased to see them in such a happy mood!

* * * *

A Paper Fish

Little fish that swim about in a bowl of water can be made in this way; Get some rather stiff paper, and on this draw the outline of a fish four or five inches long.

Cut the fish out, and then, from the tail to just below the head, make an opening through the centre. At the end of this make a small round opening. Place the fish on the surface of the water, and in the hole put a drop of some rather thick oil.

After a time the fish starts to move about in a curious manner, and it will continue to do so till the oil has completely mingled with the water.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Children's Styles (From Left to Right): "In Play", as "Subhas Babu" but "Why Cry?"—Because "He Makes Mischief".—Photos 1 by M. V. Donde, 2 and 4 by J. V. Bhagat, and 3 by N. G. Shah.

A Page For Women

Fickle Girl Friend

(By Regine)

Dear Regine:

I am twenty-four and very much in love with a girl who seems to respond. For when we are along everything I do seems to be right. But when we are among people she is cold and distant and gives the impression of not even being with me. I am a high school graduate while she has been to college. My interests are along mechanical lines while Mitdred goes in for literary things. At times she says she will marry me... and at other times she looks at me as though I were crazy when I ask her to name the day. If I can persuade her to take the step, do you think we can be happy?

"PUZZLED."

* * * *

That depends, Puzzled. Because just at present the thing Mildred obviously feels for you is purely biological and not enough on which to base a marriage, which is supposed to stand the wear and tear of years.

There are some loves that are based upon physical attraction plus a community of interests. This is, old chap...the McCoy. There are other so-called loves, which are merely due to cravings. I think Mildred's attachment to you is of the latter variety. She feels herself being drawn to you without actually wanting to share your life. For women of Mildred's type must be wedded to their superiors in order to be really happy.

Only a neurotic woman who enjoys being married to an inferior man because she can dominate him.....will take on a husband who she imagines, is beneath her. It is possible, of course, that you may be her superior in many ways which are outside her interests, but obviously you fall short in those things which are important to her.

ONLY CHANCE

I should say your only chance for happiness with her is to cultivate some of the subjects which are fascinating to her. She will never really admire you, regardless of your other achievements unless you do.

In a motion picture I saw some months ago...the theme was that of a young woman who felt she had been cheated out of a career by not pursuing the cultivation of her voice. After marriage and somewhat against her husband's will, she again goes in for a career. Her voice is only mediocre, but with the artificial buoyancy given her by her friends.....she imagines she is missing fame on the operatic stage.

Not until her husband, who really has a good voice, shows her up in her own field...does she resign herself to being a charming wife and a successful society matron.

The producers of that film understood their psychology.

In your particular case, I feel the girl alternately hates and loves you. Yet any psychologist knows that while hatred and love seem opposed to each other, one frequently masquerades as the other.

HAVE IT OUT

Have it out with Mildred, Puzzled. Tell her you realize you and she are not mated for lasting purposes. Then leave her...as Heathcliff left Cathie.

You may, however, soon find some girl with whom you have more in common. But if you are determined Mildred is the one and only, brush up on cultural things. You will find this effort will have one of two effects. You may become interested on your own and develop genuine enjoyment for the contents of books...or you may become so bored that you will brush both the books and Mildred out of your thoughts.

But don't let her spend time in your arms and then say as the young lady (under similar circumstances) said in the Millay sonnet: "I count this frenzy insufficient reason for conversation when we meet again."

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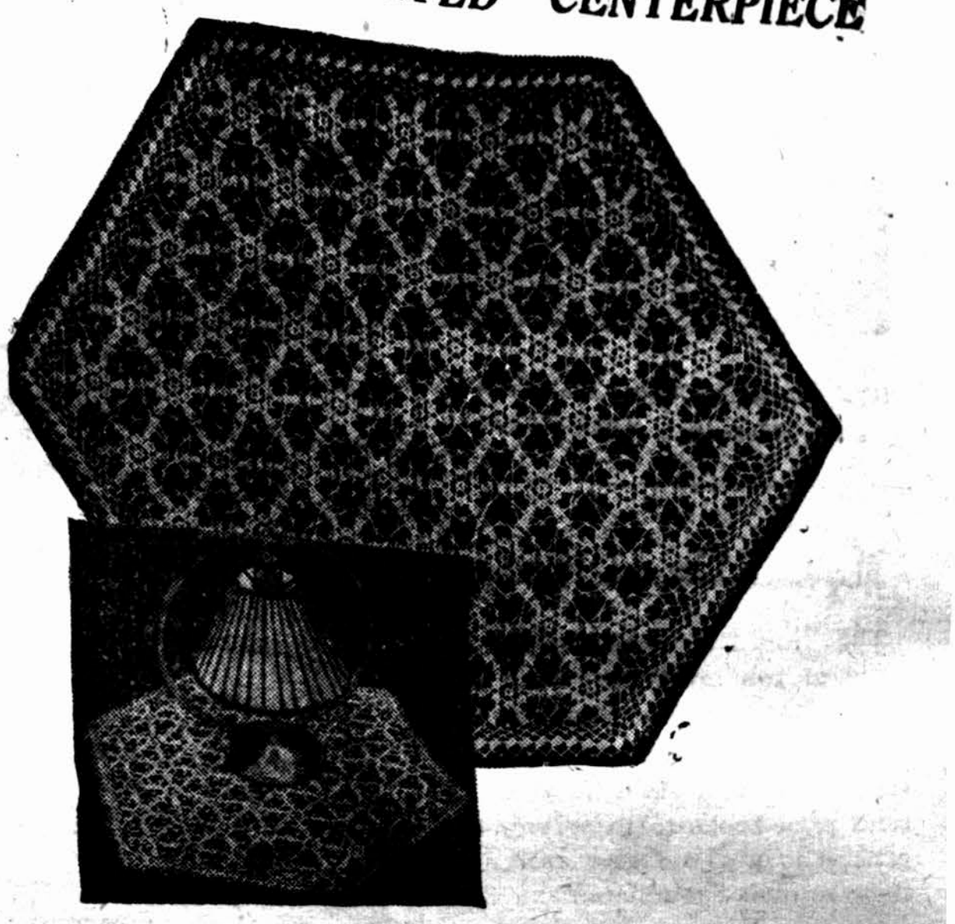
UNUSUAL CROCHETED CENTERPIECE



ALTHOUGH this is called a centerpiece you can make it into any size cloth you desire in the hexagon shape. The entire piece consists of 2 inch motifs which, when joined, form a hexagon. The simple narrow edge adds the finishing touch to it.

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A smooth, unblemished face, with skin as soft and beautiful as the skin on her body... this is every woman's dream. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream makes that dream come true by protecting the face from the ravages of sun, wind, rain, and dust, just as clothing safeguards the body. This wonderful cream also hides tiny skin blemishes, and makes powder and rouge go on smoother and stay fresh longer. For DEEP-PORE CLEANSING use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

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DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

CHOOSE YOUR HAIR OIL

(BY M. K. VAIDIAR)

Since the publication of my article on diseases of the hair and their treatment, in the "Bombay Chronicle," I have received many enquiries about my opinion on certain toilet preparations both Indian and foreign. I regret to say that I have had no occasion to try any one of them.

In these days hundreds of hair oils are in the market, some prepared in castor oil, others prepared in olive oil, and still others in cocoanut oil and so on. Nowhere in Ayurvedic works can I find castor oil or olive oil used for the preparation of hair oils. It is the chemist who can say with authority which is best, but it has been already proved by chemical analysis that cocoanut oil stands foremost of all oils suitable for the hair. That is why many preparations of pure cocoanut oil without any medicine are in the market.

DISEASES OF HAIR

Diseases of the hair are either local or constitutional. Local ones can be cured by local application; but constitutional ones require internal medication according to causes.

Now I have to speak a few words about the preparations in the East and West. The West is far advanced in modern medical science and they are capable of admixing minerals in soluble form, whereas in the East, Ayurvedists had to depend upon herbal juices containing mineral properties for the hair

Earthly matters may be divided into three kingdoms, Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral. The animal kingdom is more or less one and the same, and therefore, the human body can absorb and build up very quickly with it, for example the present modern treatment of organotherapy—disease cured with the extract of glands, etc.

Next to it is the Vegetable kingdom. This is divided into two, dietetic and medicinal. Dietetic are those that are used for food, and medicinal are those that are used for medicinal purposes, owing to the larger proportion of minerals. That is why in anaemia and jaundice, herbs that contain a large proportion of iron are prescribed. The difference in iron in vegetable juice and iron prepared by chemical process, is, that the former is so minute a particle like electrons, which easily float in the blood current and supply the cells to make up their deficiency, whereas iron prepared by chemical process like tincture ferri is crude and not acceptable by the blood current. In the same way "keratin" that is contained in vegetable juice is more easily absorbable by the system than the one that is prepared by chemical process. No medical knowledge is wanted for one to understand that a natural product is superior to an artificial one. There are so many artificial foods in the market, say, for instance, artificial butter made by chemical process. Suppose you are offered artificial butter and natural butter prepared from pure milk, which will you prefer? Surely butter prepared from pure milk. Therefore an oil prepared from natural product that contains "keratin" is undoubtedly superior to the one prepared by other methods.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Emergency Stamps For Colonies

By MURIEL NISSEN.

The British colonies are faced with two great postage emergencies. One is the curtailment of postage stamp supplies from the Mother country—which has always furnished most of the postage items to the colonies, and the other is the changing of postal rates which makes new stamp stock more imperative than ever. Overprinting of surplus stocks is the answer to both problems, and several colonies seem to be meeting the situation by the local overprinting of values for which there is no great demand.

In Ceylon the current 20 cents blue and black has been overprinted "3 cents". The basic design shows a native girl plucking tea.

To meet an urgent need for half-penny stamps, Bermuda postage was altered by the overprinting of the current 1p rose-red and black.

BULGARIAN HEROES HONOURED

One of the few stamp items to be chronicled of late that is neither an overprint nor a semi-postal, is a Bulgarian commemorative, issued for no other reason than to honour the great man of the land. Briefly, the characters are: 1 leva green, Slaveikov, poet and political leader; 2L carmine, Bishop Sofronii, author and religious leader; 3L brown, Saint Ivan Rilsky, founder of the famous Rilo Monastery; 4L red-orange, Marin Drinov, scholar and historian; 7L blue, Hrabr, a monk of the tenth century who translated many works of religion; 10L red-violet, Kolio Fitcher, builder of many of Bulgaria's fine churches and bridges.

SLOVAKIAN AIR MAIL

An air mail series of three values has been issued from Slovakia, with a streamlined presentation of an eagle and airplane as its design. Values and colours are: 5 korunas purple, 10k gray-blue, and 20k orange.

PROVISIONALS FROM LITHUANIA

Another recent arrival from abroad is a set of Lithuanian overprints, issued shortly after the Russian occupation of that Baltic State. The overprint notes the inclusion of Lithuania as part of the Soviet republics with the lettering "L. T. S. R.—1940 VII 21", the initials standing for "Lictuores Tarkybu Socialistine Republica" (Lithuanian Soviet Socialistic Republic), and the date denoting the time of the Russian occupation. The seven stamps and their basic designs are: 2 cents orange, coat-of-arms; 5c brown, White Knight; 15c brown-orange, girl with dove; 25c yellow-brown, mother and two children; 30c light blue, Liberty bell; 35c orange, allegory; 50c olive, coat-of-arms.

STAMPS FOR ALBANIA

It is reported that twenty-five Greek stamps are being overprinted for use in the portions of Albania recently occupied by the Greek forces.

POLISH SEMI-POSTAL STAMPS

A group of semi-postal stamps has released commemorating the first anniversary of the occupation of Poland by Germany, and the establishment of the "General Government" of German occupation. Values are: 12 groschen plus 38gr indigo, peasant man and woman with plow; 24gr plus 26gr lake, row of houses, and native woman; 30gr plus 20gr purple, man in furs with a sleigh

CHINESE NEWCOMERS

Chinese postage has been augmented by four new stamps, necessitated by war-time rate revisions. A 2½ cents light brown stamp on almost transparent paper carries the Teng k'eng portrait design. A likeness of Sun Yatsen appears on the 5c dark olive and 10c yellow-green, which are printed on heavy white paper, while a provisional stamp has been created by the overprinting of the 5c with the new value 4c in Chinese characters.

RUMANIAN OVERPRINT

Rumania, at the present writing, is in a turbulent state from which almost anything can emerge—or submerge. Just prior to the latest series of political upheavals in the Balkan kingdom, a provisional postage item was reported, in the form of an overprinted inscription, "Roma-Berlin", on the recent Codreanu commemorative.

STAMP TEASERS

1. The Lions of Antioch appear on what stamp?
2. What stamp design features a roadside memorial?
3. Ivan Vasof is honoured on the postage paper of what country?
4. What pair of stamps shows a primitive and a modern sugar-mill?
5. Do you know the stamp that shows a dog leading a blind man?

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. A Yare is a native boat, and may been seen on a stamp of the Cameroons issued in 1939.
2. Bavaria, in 1920, issued a stamp showing the allegory of electricity harnessing light to a water wheel.
3. Pierre de Coubertin was the organizer of the modern Olympic Games, for which he is honoured on a stamp of Haiti, issued in 1939.
4. The Galapagos tortoise is shown on a 1936 stamp of Ecuador.
5. Lake Ilopango is in Salvador, and may be viewed on an 1896 stamp of that country.

She: "And will you love me when I grow older and plainer?"
He: "Darling, you may grow older, but you can never grow plainer."

The Secret of "That Kruschen Feeling"

16 SCIENTISTS tell you why 'the little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives you such glorious health!

GLORIOUS VITALITY FOR A PICE A DAY. Why does a pinch of Kruschen Salts every morning in your tea or in water make such an amazing difference to your health — always keeping you regular, lively, youthful and full of vitality? Sixteen doctors at a famous London Clinic were asked to find out the exact scientific reason. For 9 months they worked without a break. They made 1,436 experiments on 149 men and women volunteers.

● WHAT THE DOCTORS DISCOVERED

"We found," the Doctors' report said "that Kruschen (just enough to cover a 4 anna piece) taken in water or tea every morning, produces just the right amount of body fluids to prevent constipation. Kruschen actually reproduces Nature's own moistening action. It enables waste matter to be eliminated gently, regularly, completely.

"Unlike artificial violent remedies which need ever-increasing doses, the 'little daily dose' of Kruschen never weakens, forms no habits. We consider that Kruschen is the most satisfactory method of obtaining regular and natural elimination of the body's waste products."

Here is true scientific proof for men and women everywhere that the 'little daily dose' will smooth away their headaches, aches and pains, constipation, lassitude — easily and for good, in Nature's own way.

GOOD HEALTH FOR A PICE A DAY. *Start this simple little daily health rule now. Take a little daily pinch of Kruschen in your morning tea, or in water, every day. After a week you will find an amazing improvement as your body throws off its poisons, gets active and healthy. You will look better, feel younger — in a word you'll get that glorious zest for life known the world over as 'that Kruschen feeling'. Kruschen is obtainable from all Chemists, Stores & Bazars.*

Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

Word Ladder

L	A	S	T
G	O	N	E

THERE'S always a *last* person to be *gone* from a late party, but here is a way you can get him out of the house in six moves. Change one letter at a time and leave a word with each change, without altering the sequence of the letters. Then try it in four moves.

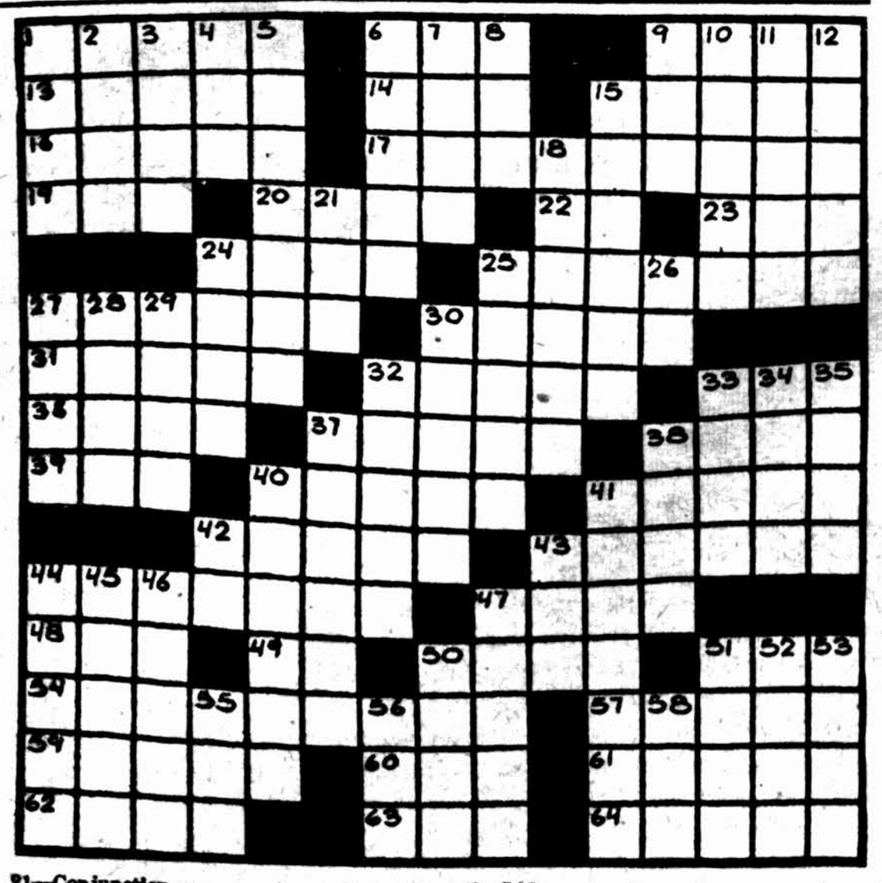
(For Solutions See Page 39)

WITH every inch of canvas set, the yacht, "Flying Foam," is seen parting the spray during the recent race in which she carried off the Steerup Cup. Swept along by a stiff breeze, the "Flying Foam" made the run to the Ako Light at a speed of 10 knots. In plain English, this is 10 nautical miles per hour.

The trip back was not so rapid. Now the yacht had to contend with the breeze that had proved so helpful on the way out. By skilful tacking, the ship was able to maintain a speed of eight knots. Thus it required three more hours to make the trip back from the Ako Light than it had to make the trip out. How many miles from the starting point was the Ako Light?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



HORIZONTAL

1—Skeleton of marine animals
6—Pronoun
9—Hop kiln
13—Dispatch boat
14—Dress
15—Zeal
16—What is the capital of Oregon?
17—What is the second largest of South American republics?
19—Cloth measure
20—Farm building
22—Chinese measure
23—Gratuity
24—Jargon
25—Shirts
27—Who wrote "They Knew What They Wanted"?
30—Primeval deity
31—Grant after deliberation
32—Rude dwelling
33—Chess pieces
36—Lease
37—Drew along after
38—Who was the first English child born in the New World: Virginia ——?
39—Conclusion
40—Heavenly body
41—Animal
42—Card game
43—Sounded
44—In what city is Dartmouth College?
47—Who was the first king of Israel?
48—Candlenut tree
49—Printer's measure
50—Who made a famous speech against the writs of assistance?
51—Mineral spring
54—Bank of a river
57—Sum
59—Places of bliss
60—Animal
61—Egg-shaped
62—Hodgepodge
63—Bitter vetch
64—Nostrils

VERTICAL

1—Instance of the kind
2—Elliptical
3—Rivulet
4—Peer Gynt's mother
5—Who starred with Powell in "My Man Godfrey"?
6—Begin
7—Musical instrument
8—Urge on
9—Fragment
10—Mine entrances
11—Feminine name
12—Snare
15—Beast
18—Overjoyed
21—Conjunction
24—Vehicle
25—Catlike animal
26—Preposition
27—Timid rodent
28—Who was the father of English Socialism?
29—Stick
30—Citadel
32—Who was the blind epic poet of Greece?
33—Crumbly deposit
34—Gaelic
35—Require
37—Souvenirs
38—Girl's plaything
40—Lids
41—What was the capital of Texas until 1840?
42—Italian river
43—Linguistic stock of Indo-China
44—Seraglio
45—Chemical compound
46—Hubs
47—Boils slowly
50—Scent
51—Heavenly body
52—Top of the head
53—Beverages
55—Being
56—Congealed water
58—Eggs

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A Cipher Problem

THE commander's strong-box at a naval base was rifled and secret papers pertaining to maneuvers were stolen. In the strong box he found a slip of paper which apparently carried a coded message, and notified Naval Intelligence officers. Lieutenant Baron was placed in charge of the investigation, and found the slip left in the strong-box to read:

SCEAETIEONEE
POAEEOTSELNM
NUEPPRTBOKPRN
ERTGNNNCUTRS
INGRPRSTAIGA
EVRAESOLCSYIG

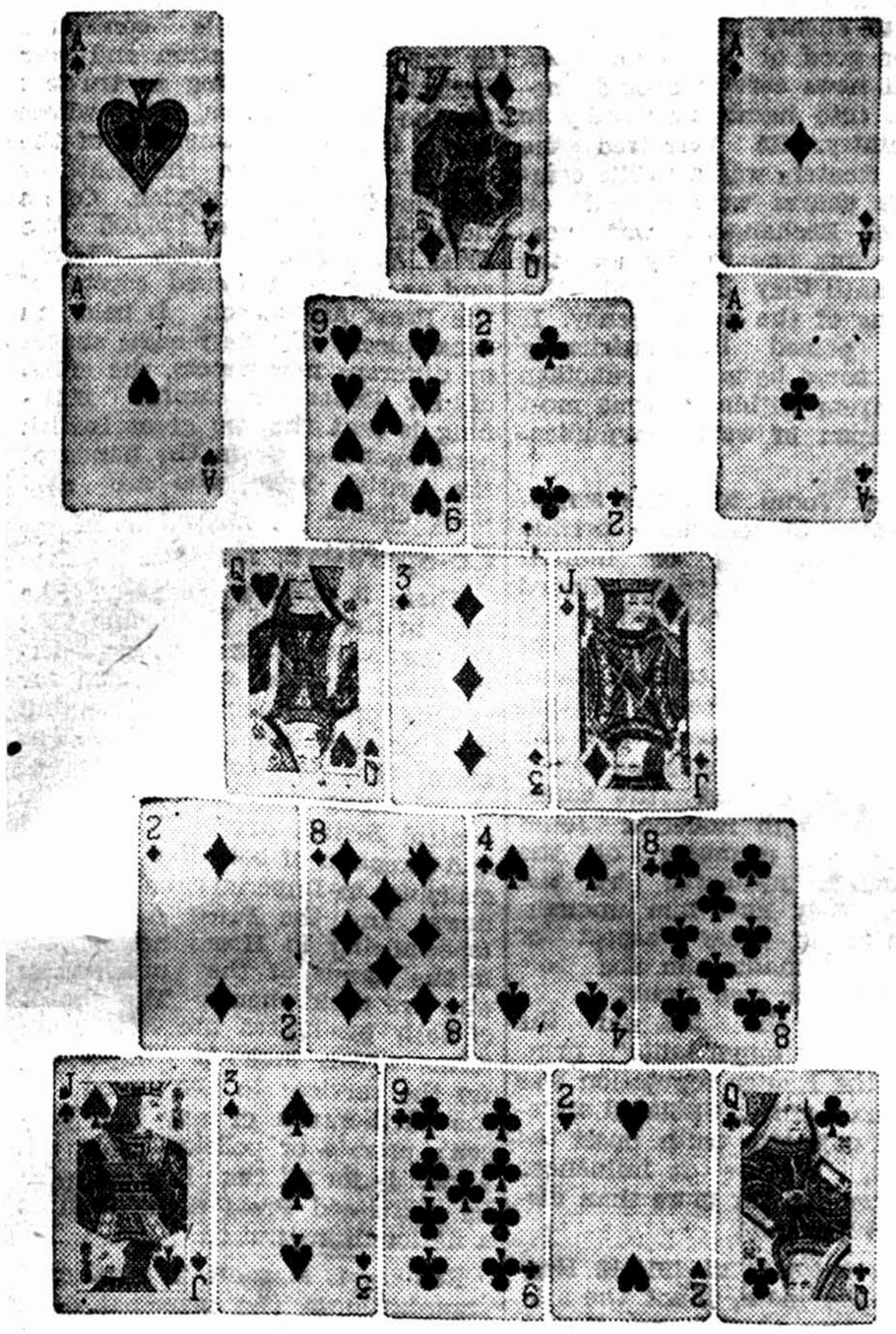
Baron counted 28 vowels in the 74 letters, about 40 per cent. In normal English text the proportion of vowels is just about that, so Baron knew that chances were the symbols in the cipher were the letters of the message itself, simply shuffled according to a plan.

The "N" at the end of the third line and "G" at the end of the sixth line drew his attention.

"Third line 'N' and sixth line 'G'—third line, sixth line; third line, sixth line," he mused. "'ING' would be a good ending to look for. Let's look for an 'I' in the sixth line to go with the 'NG.' Yes, there it is. Now let's go on in the same way." . . .

Can you follow through on this line of reasoning and decode the message?

A TEST OF PATIENCE



ANY one except a solitaire addict probably would be surprised by the long list of notables in religion, science, pedagogy, literature, the fine arts, and just plain business, who find relaxation in solitaire, or patience, games. One celebrated beauty of the screen who plays a half dozen games every night before retiring, says they chase away wrinkles, but most of the others probably are seeking to chase away worries.

Perhaps you think there's just one solitaire game, the well known Canfield, or that all patience games are simple and easy. You have an awakening due. There are literally hundreds of varieties. A few years ago Paul W. Kearney found 100 kinds good enough to put into two books on the subject of solitaire, and some require the patience of an Einstein.

If you're not already a solitaire fan, or if you're yearning for a new variety, we think you'll like "The Pyramid," in which you start with a layout similar to that at left. It's not complicated in its routine, but—we warn you!—it isn't easy to win.

To start, place the four aces of your deck on a table in the positions indicated. Shuffle the remaining cards, and deal 15 of them in the form of a pyramid between the two pairs of aces.

The playing is done on the aces. The pyramid cards are the reserves. After the pyramid is completed, see what plays can be made immediately from the reserve cards upon the foundation aces. In the reserves shown here there are four plays—the deuces of clubs and hearts, and the deuce and tray of diamonds. Replacements for these are to be dealt from the pack, and these refills may provide another play or two.

In the regular routine, cards are dealt one at a time face up on a stockpile, the top card of which is playable. Any reserve cards which are played are replaced, as explained, from the deck. After the hand has been gone through, vacancies in the reserve may be filled from the top of the stockpile and playing on the foundation aces continued as long as possible.

The object of the game, of course, is to build up the aces in one deal through the deck. It takes unusual luck and close attention to opportunities to cover all aces with the remaining 12 cards of the suits.

Watch for other solitaire games in this page.

Anagrams

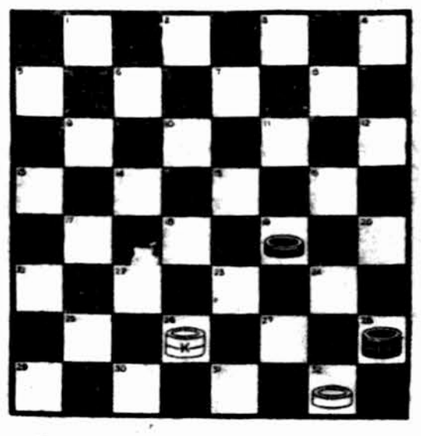
THE object of this game is to take a word and change the letters around, using every one only once, so that they make another word, or a phrase that refers to the original. For example, the word telegraph may be changed to "Great help." First try these words: 1. Penitentiary. 2. Astronomer.

Then try this verse, in which the same letters, rearranged, fill in the spaces:

3. His true love arose, with —— in hand,
   And broiled the —— beside the Strand;
   While he, by —— smitten ——,
   Rich —— delved out by Yukon's Shore.

Finally, try to work out an anagram from your own full name.

Beat the Blacks



It looks as if White is in a tough spot, but White can win in five moves. How? It's White's turn to move. White is moving up, Black down

Teacher's Party Puzzler

IT'S no mystery in Blinksville why Miss Ima Pedagog is so popular with her pupils. Every year at this time she has a party to get the students better acquainted, and carries out a regular program of activities carefully calculated to stimulate the pupils to excell all other grades in classwork and school betterment.

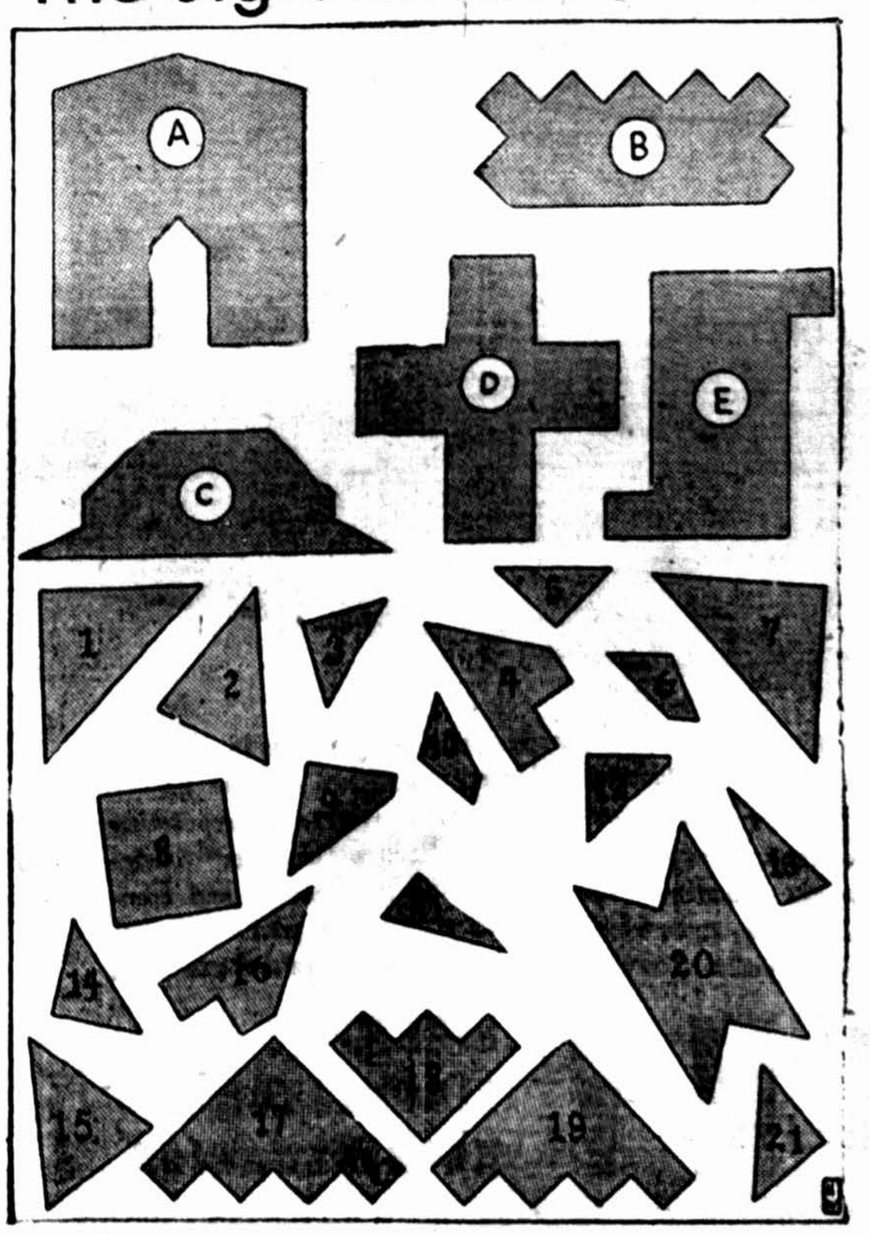
For her get-acquainted party this year, Miss Pedagog is supplying all the boys in her class with paper costumes. There is one for each boy in a box. To give added zest to the party, she has printed their names on the packages in large letters, with the letters scrambled. Each must unscramble the letters to find his package.

The arrangement of the packages here is not accidental for, if the boys' names are written properly, the initial letters read downward will spell the name of a famous American. His first name is the surname of an American President, the last name the surname of an unsuccesaful Presidential candidate.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

The Jig-Saw Brain Test

HERE is a new type of jig-saw puzzle. The 21 numbered pieces shown below are to be placed together so as to make the lettered forms above. But in this puzzle the rules do not permit you to cut them out and make the forms by experimentation, or the usual way. Before you cut out the numbered pieces, you are to determine to which form they belong. Write the numbers on the form, cut out the pieces and see how correct you are. Take five off your score for every piece you have wrong. How high a percentage can you make?



ROMANCE OF REUTERS: ALWAYS FIRST WITH NEWS

(Continued from Page 7)

and expand the business. He retired in 1879 in favour of his son Baron Herbert Reuter, whose control continued until soon after the last war broke out. During the thirty-five years under his direction Reuters extended and consolidated until its influence in world affairs began to be recognized. By that time Reuters was a company with capital of more than half a million and twelve hundred shareholders.

A Turning Point

War again constituted a turning-point in the romantic history of Reuters. With the death of Baron Herbert Reuter, in the early days of the war, the question of his successor was, at such a time a matter of vital importance. In whose hands could control of the greatest British news agency be committed when it was imperative that British news should not be distorted into propaganda or poisoned by anti-British lies?

Out in South Africa was one of the Reuter local general managers a Manchester-born man with half Welsh, half-Scottish ancestry named Roderick Jones. He was outstanding among the six general managers in charge of the different territories into which the Reuter news-world was divided, on account of the combination of the qualities of journalist, statesman and businessman.

And so Roderick Jones was suddenly transported from South Africa to the London headquarters, where, at the age of thirty-seven he was put in charge of the famous world-wide news agency. It was a dramatic move, but less dramatic than one of the first actions of the new managing director an action which revolutionized news control and has had a potent effect on the welfare of this country and the peace of the world.

Roderick Jones was deeply concerned to ensure that such a power for good or ill as an international news service should never get into hands unfriendly to this country. He perceived the danger: Reuters was a public company, its shares were quoted on the Stock Exchange, it was possible for any one to buy up the shares until they controlled the operations of the news agency. If Reuters passed into unfriendly hands it could be used to sabotage Britain from within by that most vital weapon in war: communications.

Roderick Jones took the sensational step of forming a private syndicate, consisting of himself and four other patriotic-minded public men, who proceeded to acquire a controlling holding of Reuter shares. It required round about £600,000 to succeed in that manoeuvre, but succeed they did. Reuters was then converted into a private concern, and the confidence reposed in Roderick Jones by the other members of the group can be measured by the fact that they gave him unqualified control of every aspect of Reuters and made him the sole trustee of their own rights.

Throughout the last war the "accuracy and impartiality" principle of the Reuter reputation was rigidly maintained. Unbiased statement of objective truth upset the Germans, because it influenced neutral opinion far more than distorted propaganda.

During the war of 1914-18 Reuters was the main, if not the sole, channel by which the British cause was telegraphically presented to every part of the globe. Because the news it obtained and represented was divested of all propagandic colouring, it "registered" heavily with the world-public who have an uncanny faculty for seeing through "inspired" statements. It completely overcame the effect, in neutral countries, of the lavish German propaganda more than two years before the war ended, and to its coldly remorseless objectivity the American intervention was considerably due.

After The War

War over, one more step was necessary, in the opinion of Sir Roderick Jones, to bring Reuters to the ideal he had in mind. He wanted to feel sure that it was impossible, in either war or peace, for Reuters ever to be used for purposes which were not consonant, solely, with national welfare and the principle of "accuracy and impartiality" which forms its international reputation of integrity. He proceeded to investigate the possibility of making Reuters entirely free of any self-interested direction, and to that end sought a form of impersonal control.

Sir Roderick found the ideal basis in the Press Association, the other great British news agency, which, owned conjointly by the provincial newspapers, serves them, on a quasi-co-operative basis, with home news. Reuters, Ltd., was, accordingly, formed fifteen years ago. It is controlled by the Press Association and Sir Roderick Jones, acting as trustees for the British Press, into whose hands the entire ownership of the agency will pass on the death or retirement of Sir Roderick. Of its nominal capital of £76,000 the Press Association holds £74,000, and as the total issued capital of the Press Association is held in equal blocks of ninety-eight shares by different newspapers, the effect of Sir Roderick's careful planning is that the two great British news agencies are in the hands of the British Press, who are also their clients.

Co-operative Basis

There is nothing exactly like this in the world. It means that the news-gathering and news-distributing systems are not run for private profit-making motives, but on a co-operative basis. It means more: that no concentration of shareholding can be created to control British news. The control and direction of both Reuters (specializing in Imperial and Foreign news) and the Press Association (specializing in Home news) are in the hands of the newspapers who are their clients. The shares of both businesses are held on terms which make it impossible for the services to be used for the furtherance of any one person's private or political aims. In a word: for all time Reuters, with its correlated Press Association, is a national institution.

Reuters is also an international organization. The principal news agencies all over the world—more than thirty of them in total—are under covenant to Reuters and form the Reuter League, a network whose magnitude is equal to the span of the globe and whose expenditure on news service reaches nearly £6,000,000 every year.

Each collects the news of its territory and places it at the exclusive disposal of the Reuter correspondents on the spot, who use it at their discretion to supplement their own reports.

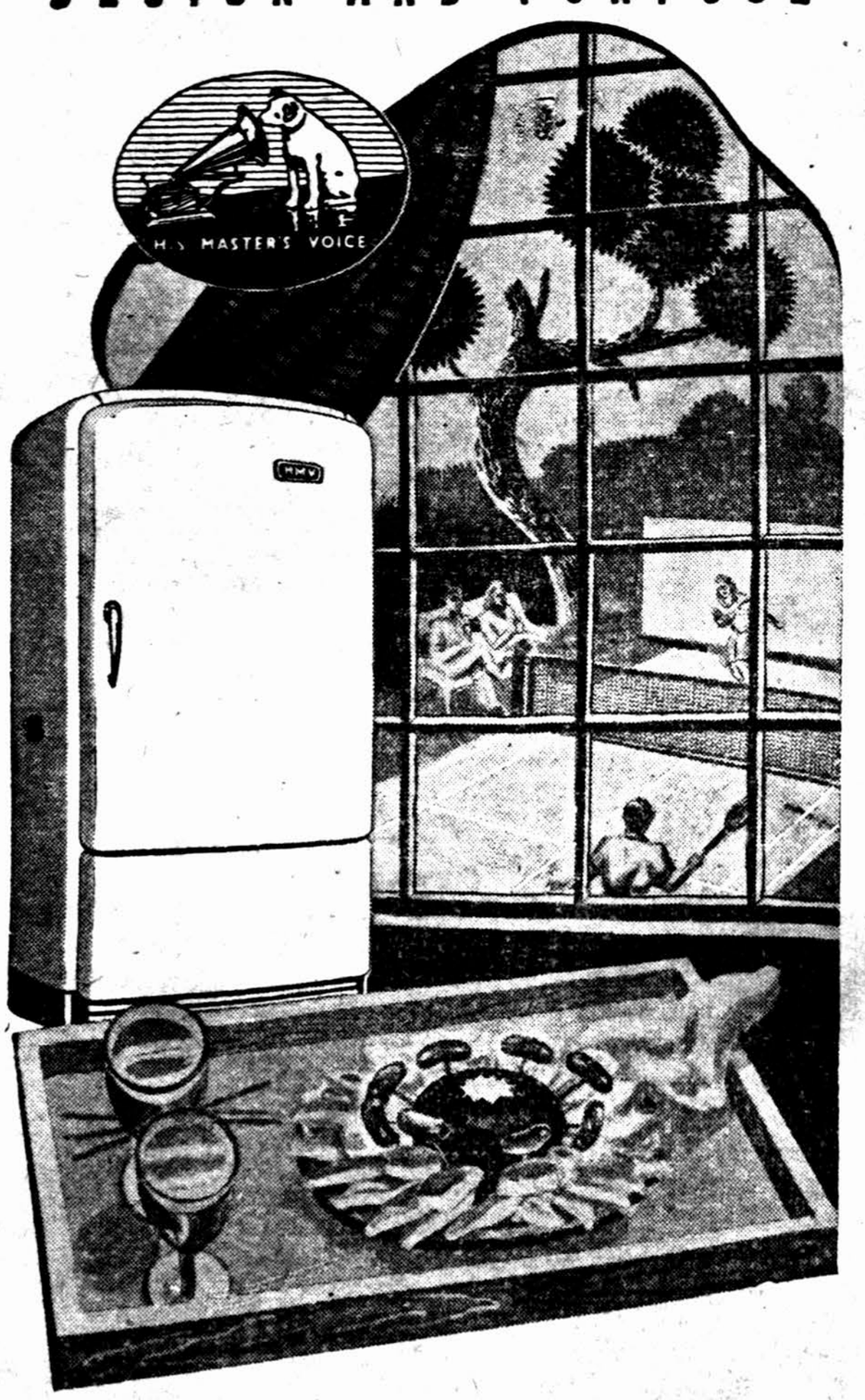
Flashing News

Reuters and newspaper progress are synonymous terms. Not long before the Great War the news was distributed to the newspaper offices by messenger-boys. There were two classes of normal news—"run" messages and "walk" messages. If it was urgent news the messenger had to run—and received an extra 3d. for his extra exertion. There was a seldom used third class, but the news had to be of almost world-ending importance to be marked "cyclist." Such messages were ticked out on a crude form of telegraph printer, which employed the principles of the grandfather-clock and could produce 20 words a minute.

Now, the high-speed teleprinter works at 90 and even 120 words a minute. On the Press Association system the news is sent over the wires in Morse at a speed of 150 words a minute, and is automatically translated, as it is received, at the rate of 100 words a minute. The bulk of Reuters' outgoing news is radiated by beam wireless. From the towering masts of the G.P.O. beam stations—"Somewhere in England"—it is flashed to the ends of the earth. Reuters employs a mixture of radio and cable systems, being able to transmit "flash" items from America to its offices in the Far East so that they get there within sixty seconds of leaving the New York office, crossing the Atlantic to this country by cable in thirteen seconds.

And so this never-sleeping organization links the peoples of the whole world together by the truth which is news. For that reason it is the most effective propaganda machine Britain could desire. The best propaganda is truth.

PERFECT HARMONY OF DESIGN AND PURPOSE



Planned by experienced domestic appliance specialists in co-operation with skilled industrial designers, and backed by the famous "His Master's Voice" organisation with its world-wide reputation for quality and excellence, an H.M.V. "Silent Circulator" Refrigerator can be depended upon to give efficient, reliable and economical service - right from the time it becomes yours . . . . and for many years afterwards. See H.M.V. before you buy.

H M V SILENT CIRCULATOR REFRIGERATION

THE GRAMOPHONE COMPANY LIMITED DUM DUM DELHI BOMBAY MADRAS

12-5

"Hullo Bill. Who are you working for now?"
"Same firm. Wife and six kids."

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S DIAMOND NECKLACE

(Continued from Page 8)

Cardinal made a clean breast of the whole matter to the King, and Marie Antoinette, hearing the confession, flew into a rage, branding the Cardinal as a scoundrel. Poor de Rohan, realizing that he had been duped by some one, offered to pay for the necklace out of his own pocket, but the Queen demanded his arrest, and the King signed the warrant.

His trial before Parliament lasted for nine months and stirred all France. The revelations of court intrigue and extravagance which it brought forth hastened the Reign of Terror. Those who heard the evidence could never agree as to whether the Countess de la Motte was really the Queen's secret agent or merely an impostor; whether the letters complimenting de Rohan were really from the Queen or skilful forgeries; whether the man to whom the diamond necklace was given was acting for the Countess or the Queen, and whether it was Marie Antoinette or some one impersonating her who received the Cardinal in the grove at night.

According to the Queen's witnesses she was impersonated in the grove by a certain Mlle. d'Oliva.

The trial ended in the acquittal of de Rohan and the public whipping of the Countess de la Motte, who was also branded and sent to prison for a brief term, but the fact that she was allowed unusual luxuries in prison and that d'Oliva was allowed to go scot free caused many to think that these two women were scapegoats.

The truth as to the diamond necklace will ever remain one of the unfathomable riddles of the Court of France.

The feature film "Marie Antoinette" in which Norma Shearer starred with Tyrone Power touched on this incident with whose historical facts it took the usual liberties that Hollywood claims to be needed for dramatic effect.

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Puzzle Solutions

Jig-Saw Brain Test: A—2,7,14,15,1,21. B—4,18,16. C—6,11,8,10,13. D—3,5,20,9,12. E—17,19.

Yacht Race—The Ako Light was 120 miles away from the starting point. **Analysis:** At 10 knots, the yacht made a mile in 6 minutes, while at 8 knots the ship only covered a mile in 7½ minutes. Thus on the return trip the yacht lost 1½ minutes every mile traveled. To lose 8 hours, the ship had to sail 8 x 60 divided by 1½, or 120 miles.

Cipher Problem: "Secret agent nine, counter-espionage, reports stealing maneuver papers to block spy ring." It is solved by taking letters alternately from first line and fourth line; then second line and fifth line; then third line and sixth line.

Teacher's Party Puzzler: The boys' names are: James, Edward, Fred, Frank, Eugene, Robert, Samuel, Oscar, Nathan, Daniel, Arthur, Victor, Irving, Stephen. The celebrity's name is JEFFERSON DAVIS.

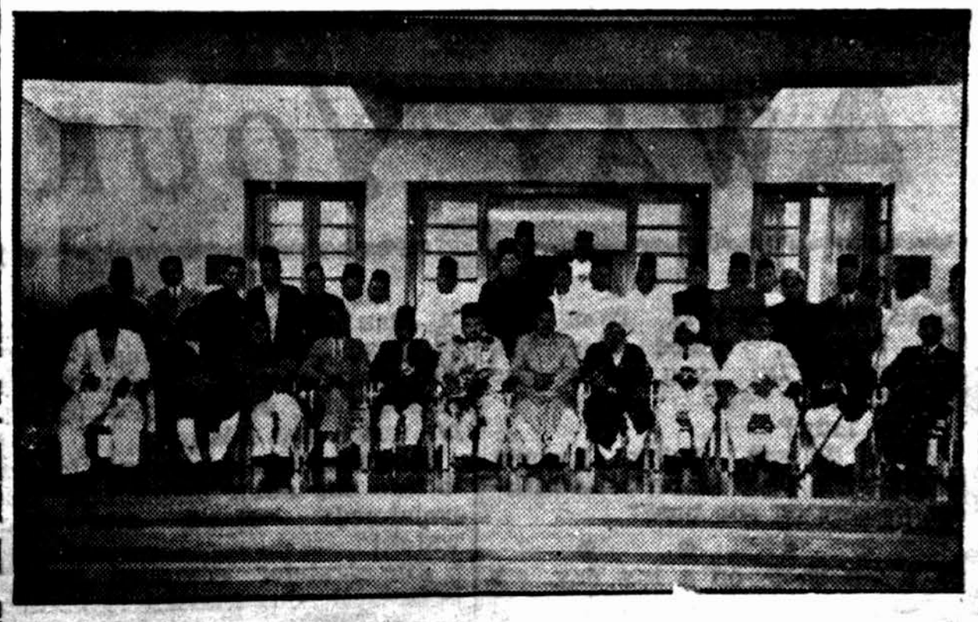
Beat the Blacks: W32-27, B28-32, W27-24, B19-28, W26-23.

Word Ladder: Last, past, post, pose, dose, done, gone. In fewer words, Last, lost, lose, lone, gone.

Figure This Out: When Mr. Uzzlebee speaks of a third doll being put into the second box, we take it for granted that the first and second dolls have been placed in the first box. This is not the case, for we learn, later, that it is the twelfth doll that has been placed with the first one. Hence the second doll has no box.

Anagrams: 1. Nay, I repent it. 2. Moon Starer. 3. Rose, roes, Eros, sore, ores.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION



Group photo of the dinner party given in honour of Sir Adamj Haji Dawood.

PARTY TO SIR ADAMJI HAJI DAWOOD

On the 25th of March a dinner Party was given by Seth Haji Habib Tarmohamed Janoo, in honour of Sir Adamji Haji Dawood, Kt., at the Cricket Club of India, when there was a good gathering.

After dinner, Sir Adamji Haji Dawood was garlanded by Seth Haji Habib Tarmohamed Janoo, who, in his speech said that Seth Saheb had earned good name in business and had attained success. He added that recently, Seth Saheb had donated a lot of money to the Muslim High School of Jetpur, and waterworks. Moreover the honour of laying the foundation of the Memon Welfare Educational Society was his. Now the Society was in need of money, Seth Saheb himself led a deputation, visited all villages of Kathiawar and collected over a lakh, which was a notable record.

In reply, Seth Adamji Haji Dawood gave a short history of the Memon Welfare Educational Society, adding that in course of eight glorious years two lakhs were utilised by the Society in granting scholarships and loans. He tried to do his utmost to improve the financial position of the Society.

AMAZING CAREER OF DR. STIEBER

(Continued From Page 8)

in pleasure the better did Stieber's delightful operators gather up information.

In July 1870, after Stieber's agents had demoralized the French officers, charted stores, defence positions, and communications, stolen plans and designs, and managed the infiltration of German spies into positions of responsibility, Bismarck was ready to wage war. Stieber accompanied him into France, taking with him the faithful Zerniki and Kaltenbach. The French army collapsed before the Prussian advance.

HIMMLER FOLLOWS HIM

The present German spy system is in the hands of a man remarkably like Stieber in his background and methods. He is Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German secret police. Himmler is aided and dvised by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Brigadier-General Joseph Tippelskirch, chief of the army intelligence, and Adolf Hitler himself.

His "second army" of secret military experts, adventurers, courtesans, thieves, and transplanted patriots has been in the field for years. At Himmler's hand is a record of their work. His huge card index, the letter "H" alone filling a dozen rooms, tells the secrets of nations. In an instant Himmler can put his hand on a harbour sounding, a rail map, a mine chart, the design for a new gun, plans for planes, defence strategy, or army staff reports, all supposed to be secrets of foreign powers.

In a trice Himmler can find the complete history of the least colonel, French artillery officer, or Swedish munitions expert. He knows their resources, their habits, their weaknesses, and especially their vices. Particularly he knows who has been bought and what will be delivered when the time comes. He knows where in enemy country the suicidal German parachute troops will get he best fifth column aid.

Germany's is not the only great spy system. But Germany has the best, judged by known accomplishments to date. Organized with characteristic German method, it meticulously covers the earth, and in Europe reaches into every airfield, munitions plant, naval base, barracks, and at times even into high government offices.

QUEER STORIES OF DIVORCE

(Continued from Page 6)

ran down his cheeks while he tasted one of her home-made biscuits and then set it aside.

A Finnish couple appeared in court some time ago and requested a divorce. The 87-year-old petitioner sought a divorce from his 85-year-old wife. "When were you married?" asked the judge. "September 6, 1873." the husband replied. "And when did you start quarrelling?"" the judge asked. "September 6, 1773." the petitioner replied. The divorce was granted without any more questions asked.

Sheer force of habit got the better of a Chicago man and cost him his wife. He was a former sergeant in the army and a bugler. His wife didn't like it that he arose early every morning and blew upon his bugle.

One woman claimed that her husband parked her for two years in a lonesome bed in the attic while he slept downstairs in the same bed with his mother. Another woman, whose husband sought a divorce, insisted that her poodle dog share the bed. Also, she made his guests eat from paper plates and hurried them home by going to sleep in their presence.

A 78-year old Baptist minister complained that his wife made him roost with the chickens while she entertained younger men.

A wife sued her husband because he made love to her twin sister. He excused himself by saying that they were so much alike that he couldn't tell the difference.

One woman testified that her husband, for no apparent reason, put itching powder in her corsets.

Her travelling salesman husband having insisted for some time that blondes were more interesting than brunettes, a Chicago brunette thought she could implant herself in his favour by changing herself into a blonde. But no sooner had she bleached her hair then he up and left her.

These odd reasons for divorce illustrate that, if the number of divorces are to be reduced, the proper stage to effect worthwhile reforms is before the marriage has been consummated. Regulations should be adopted to eliminate headlong marriages, which inevitably end in the divorce courts

A single court should be established for all domestic relations cases, and it should be supplied with a clinic. Attendants at the clinic would make every effort to effect a reconciliation and would work from the time a case came before the court until just before the final decree was granted to both parties concerned.

JAPAN IN TWO MINDS

(Continued From Page 5)

branch in London, and gives out the briefest items possible. The recent arrest of British subjects in Japan was the direct work of the Nazis. I have lived in Japan nearly all my life and have never once been molested, insulted or treated discourteously, and there are hundreds of others who once lived there who can testify the same. Distance not only lends enchantment, but distortion. The feelings of two nations which may be temporarily on edge cannot be made any the easier by petty insults.

Someone shouts "What about stripping at Tientsin?" but would it do any good to retaliate by describing Liverpool? Self-restraint is indicated. I have witnessed longlaquered-nailed women flaunting their cigarettes before Japanese sentries' faces and blowing the smoke into their eyes. A British sentry would not stand for this. A contemporary punishes a cartoon depicting Uncle Sam as an indignant father preparing to give his small son (Japan) a good belting for having catapulted a stone through Uncle Sam's window. This conception of Japan as a small boy seems to be universal and is rightly resented by that nation, but I believe the artist would hardly have ventured to draw it had he ever visited Japan or travelled much outside of his own country. When a business man recently asked me "which wore the pigtail, Chinese or Japanese," and I answered "neither," he seemed quite surprised.

A Duty

The hearts of Japan's true friends in this country go out in sympathy with her in this dilemma. Obviously there has arisen "a man who knew not Joseph." Mr. Matsuoka made it clear, however, that Japan joining the Axis does not mean that she will go to war against Great Britain, it would hardly be thinkable that Japan would slap her Alma Mater in the face. The new regime cannot have experienced that sense of traditional friendship with Britain to the same extent as her older statesmen, and lulled into a false security by a promise of help from her new "friends" she is made to affront those who were once her allies.

But we must immediately set about counteracting this Nazi propaganda. The right mode of approach must be made through the right people, people who have lived in Japan, who speak her language and understand her customs, yet at the same time they must be able to appreciate Japan's lawful ambitions with regard to her future. The ordinary people of Japan are very receptive and quick to discern the truth. For instance, if such films as the M.O.I.'s on the importance of accuracy in totalling up enemy planes shot down, and the Coventry Funeral were shown in Japan, the opinion, that the Nazis were having it all their own way would soon be dispelled. Japan is now at the cross-roads, is it not incumbent upon her old friend to see that she is set safely on to the right one?

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

JONES was the local athletic champion, and he had been boasting about his talents. His audience was bored stiff. Presently one of the visitors to the local inn chipped in.

"I'll bet you ten bob," he said, "that I can wheel something in a wheelbarrow from this gate to that gate over there, and you can't wheel it back."

Jones looked him over. He was not a very hefty-looking man. He thought of bags of cement and bricks, and concluded that whatever the stranger could do he could do better.

"Done," he said.

The other smiled, and with a couple of witnesses, they went out. A wheelbarrow was borrowed, and the stranger rubbed his hands, and picked up the handles.

"Hop in, old man," he said.

* * * *

THE vicar's sermon had been so short—less than two minutes—that the verger felt justified in the vestry afterwards in making some comment on it.

"Yes," admitted the vicar, "it was short. As a matter of fact, I am without my teeth to-day, and find it difficult to speak plainly."

On the following Sunday the sermon ran to more than an hour. Once again the verger felt that he might say something about it.

"I suppose you've got your teeth back gain, sir?" he asked.

"Well, no," replied the vicar. "As a matter of fact, I borrowed my wife's—and I had a terrible job to stop even when I did."

* * * *

A CLERK was in a waterlogged Territorial camp. One dark night the men were out on some duty, trudging in the mud.

They came to a regular bog. The clerk stepped on to a plank that looked like a foothold. It slid; he fell full length into the slush.

He rose silently, mud dripping from him; after some fishing about he found his rifle and spectacles; drew himself up and hurled into the still night a ringing cry—"Blast Hitler!"

* * * *

SAID a man to his companion of a cocktail party: "I hate that fellow. If I had a red-hot poker I'd ram the cold end down his throat."

"Why the cold end?"

"To stop the beggar pulling it out!"

MRS. MURGATOYD, from the country, asked the bus conductor: "Do you go to the West-end?"

"Yes, lady."

"Well, do you think I could just have a peep at its evils without getting off the bus?"

* * * *

IN a big shop, on a hot day, a woman was seen to hold her dog up for a drink at one of the fountains. A shopwalker, advised of this, hurried to the scene.

"Madam," he expostulated, "this fountain is for the use of customers."

The shopper looked confused. "Oh, I'm so sorry, she replied. "I thought it was for the employes."

* * * *

"THERE'S a man to see you, sir."

"I'm busy. Tell him to take a chair."

"He has, sir. He's taken them all, and the table as well, and he's moving out the big desk now. He's from the hire-purchase company."

* * * *

ON a recent Sunday, when Tommy, aged four, reached home, his mother inquired, "And how was Sunday-school this morning, dear?"

"Not so good," said Tommy, looking very serious. "Daniel's in the lions' den again."

A Man motoring along a country road offered a stranger a lift. The stranger accepted. Shortly afterwards the motorist noticed that his watch was missing.

Whipping out a revolver, he dug it into the other man's rigs and exclaimed: "Hand over that watch!"

The stranger complied meekly before allowing himself to be booted out of the car. When the motorist returned home he was greeted by his wife.

"How did you get on without your watch?" she asked, "I suppose you know that you left it on your dressing-table?"

* * * *

A FARMER had a son at college. At the end of the first year the son came home in high feather. He stood second in his class.

"Second"? said the father. "Second! Why didn't you stand first? What do you think I'm sending you to college for?"

The young man returned for his second year, determined to win first place. At the end of the year he returned home and announced his success to his father.

The father looked at him for a few minutes in silence, then shrugged his shoulders, and said: "At the head of the class, eh? Well, it can't be much of a college, after all".

AT one golf course there had been some talk of standardizing tips to caddies, and one day the secretary explained his ideas to a group of members.

"We feel," he said, "that a caddie should not receive a tip of more than one shilling and sixpence per round. You'll all agree that's reasonable."

They did agree, all except one Scotsman, who looking up with an expression of innocence, said, "Excuse me Mr. Secretary, but what is a tip?"

* * * *

OFFICER (referring to member of crew who has been picked up after being in the water for over an hour): "Is he all right?"

Sailor: "Yessir, 'cept that he seems to 'ave lost 'is sense of humor.!"

* * * *

JONES was exceptionally cheerful. All day long he had been whistling and humming at his work, until at last Brown asked him what was the matter.

"Well, you see," explained Jones, "my wife has lost her diamond engagement ring."

"Well, what's there to be so cheerful about in that?" asked Brown.

"I'm waiting for her to tell me. You see, I found it in my trousers pocket."

Our Humorist At Large

"Grand house dog, guv'nor. Quiet as a mouse, when he knows you ain't afraid of 'im."

"Yes-ss-s, but how do you suggest I convey that impression?"

"They sell good beer at the Jolly Dragon, don't they?"

"They do that. Last night they brought me out three or four pints, and it was that good I had to go in and have some."

Sergeant: "You want to report sick do you. What's the matter with you?"

Recruit: "Insomnia, Sergeant."

Sergeant: 'Insomnia, eh, Well, you can go on guard."

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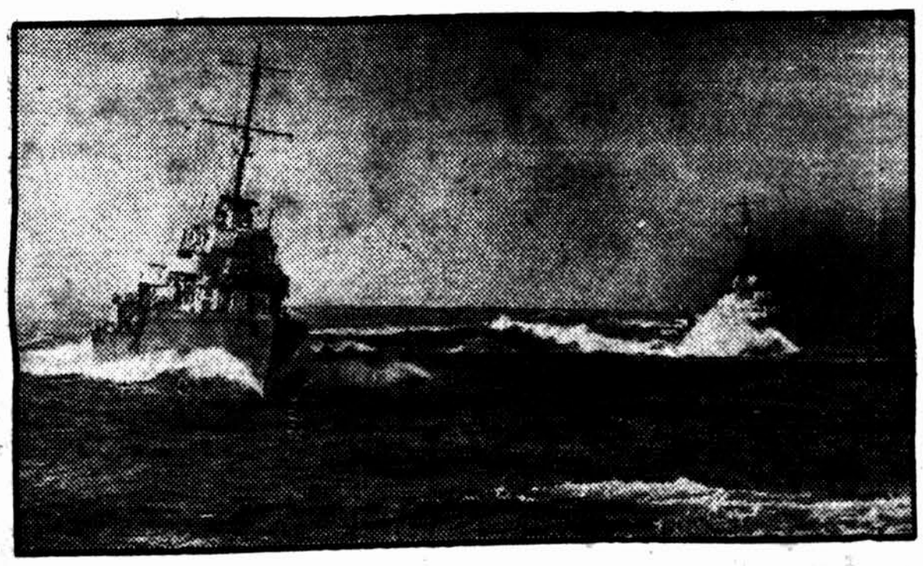
PREMIER'S YOUNGEST DAUGHTER MAKES HER MAIDEN SPEECH:—Miss Mary Churchill, the youngest of the Prime Minister's three daughters, made her first public speech at the opening of war weapons week at Westerham, Kent, her home town.

"Utility art": The furniture dealer in a West Country Town has found a novel use for old art paintings, when the windows of his shop were smashed during a raid.

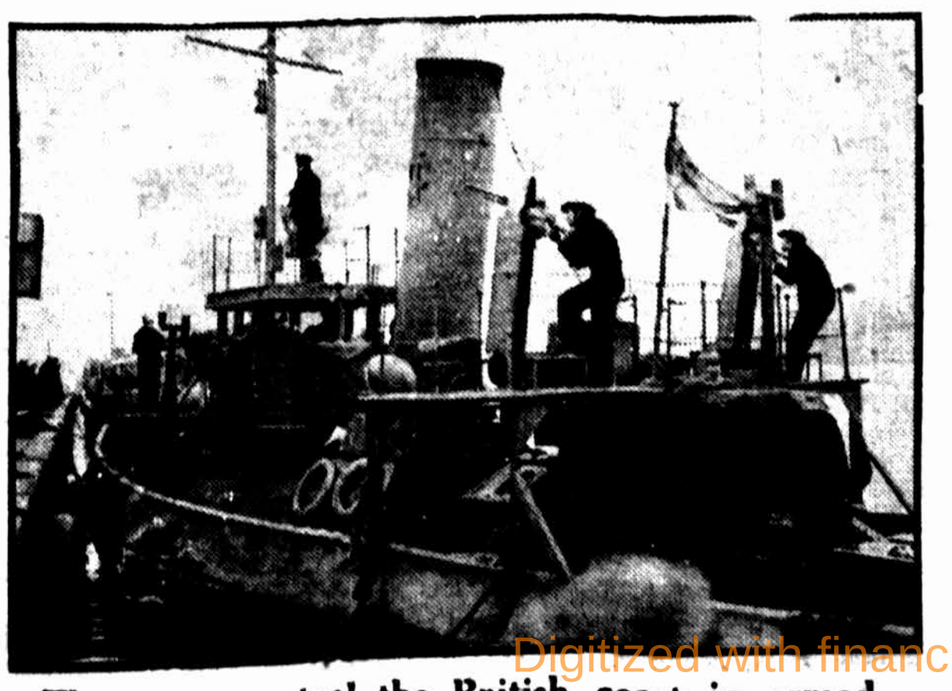


Destroyers at high speed: This photograph was taken when British naval forces covered the passage of convoys through the Mediterranean which were carrying important material assistance to Greece.

Big troop exercises: Photo shows bridging pontoons being carried to the water's edge.

London bomb crater briidge opened: Preceded by an army motor-cyclist, the Lord Mayor drives over the bridge after dec laring it open.

The fall of Tobruk: British Artillery pounding away at Tobruk just before the British troops entered the town.



These men patrol the British coast in armed tug boats.

The fall of Tobruk: Photo shows a British officer and an Italian prisoner carrying a wounded Italian to an ambulance, while another awaits assistance.

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